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Syria Units Advancing in Lebanon

Leftist Positions
Are Captured

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, June 1.—Syrian troops swept westward across Lebanon today, capturing leftist positions and Lebanese posts as they advanced toward the Christian city of Zahle. Syrians said they had come to Lebanon to restore law and order after 14 years of warfare among Lebanese Christian, Moslem and Druze factions.

The statement, which called for a general strike Thursday, said the Syrians would "defend the soil and the Palestinian with all your capabilities." The statement, which called for a general strike Thursday, said the Syrians would "defend the soil and the Palestinian with all your capabilities."

in the initial hours of the war, only one "serious" clash occurred. A Palestinian unit refused to surrender its arms and was captured by a Syrian column near Chitaur miles south of Zahle, Syrian sources said.

Washington, a Pentagon spokesman said today that reports of heavy Syrian troop movements into Lebanon were correct, according to the Associated Press.

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Mila, Moscow Set Up Ties

MOSCOW, June 1 (UPI).—The Soviet Union said today that it had established diplomatic relations with the Philippines and completed negotiations for a trade pact.



Syrian armored vehicles and support truck on a road in Lebanon yesterday after entering the country from Syria.

News Analysis New Arab Leaders Restoring West Bank Calm

By William J. Drummond

NABLUS, Israeli-occupied Jordan, June 1.—After only a month in office, the Arab nationalist mayors in the West Bank have flexed their political muscles in leading the way to a return to calm after the weeks of anti-Israeli violence that rocked the occupied lands.

Whether it was the advice of the city fathers in calling for a return to normal or simply too many lost days from school for secondary school-age demonstrators is difficult to say.

Although the new mayors in the West Bank were viewed as pro-Palestine Liberation Organization by Israeli leaders, the military authorities now find it unavoidable—and even convenient—to work with them.

For their part, the Arab mayors want to remove the harsh penalties imposed by the military rules as a result of the disturbances.

Even though the new crop of Arab politicians openly proclaimed the PLO to be the spokesman for the West Bank, ranking officials of the Israeli occupation government point out that the pro-Jordanian old guard, while more docile, was unable to exert much influence on the Arab population generally.

Mr. Shaka's demands on the occupation government included an army investigation into the deaths of demonstrators shot by security forces, cancellation of fines imposed on protesters and removal of Israeli troops from the towns.

Other West Bank mayors were reportedly following the Nabli example in seeking to restore normalcy, in return for the removal of sanctions imposed by the Israeli military government.

The focal point of much of the Arab unrest since the beginning of the year has been here in the northern end of the West Bank—the biblical area called Samaria.

Violence in Nabli was frequent, certainly a turnabout.

IRA Threatens Reprisals
DUBLIN, June 1.—A tough new British-Irish law against fugitive bombers and gunmen came into force today, preceded by death threats from Irish Republican Army guerrillas against judges and law officers entering Northern Ireland to implement it.

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Economic Talks In Puerto Rico Late This Month

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI).—The seven-nation economic summit conference proposed by President Ford will be held in Puerto Rico late this month, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said today.

Administration sources said the summit would probably take place June 26 and 27 with the United States, West Germany, Japan, France, Britain, Canada and Italy taking part.

The President feels this is the appropriate time to have a follow-up meeting to November's economic summit in Rambouillet, France, which involved all of the nations except Canada, Mr. Nessen said.

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Relations to Be Restored Britain, Iceland Reach Pact to End 'Cod War'

From Wire Dispatches

OSLO, June 1.—Britain and Iceland today signed a six-month agreement ending their "cod war." The pact sharply curbs fishing by British trawlers within 200 miles of the coast of Iceland.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland called it "a victory for common sense on both sides." Icelandic Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson said: "We won the war, but we won at the conference table because the British changed their attitude."

The three-page agreement was signed after two days of negotiations here by the two ministers.

Mr. Crosland said at a news conference after the signing: "The agreement has been attacked as a sellout by both sides, which suggests that a reasonable compromise has been reached. I consider the agreement not as a surrender by either side but as a victory for common sense on both sides."

He said the two NATO partners had also agreed to re-establish diplomatic relations "within two days." Iceland broke ties with Britain on Feb. 19 after British trawlers refused to leave the 200-mile-wide coastal fishing zone that Iceland has claimed as its preserve.

28-Year Campaign
Asked if he considered the outcome as "a British capitulation," Mr. Agustsson said: "I'm not willing to term it a capitulation by any of the parties, but I interpret the deal as a victory for Iceland because it means de facto recognition of the 200-mile limit we have fought for over 28 years."

He added: "I consider this a victory for all countries who have fought for a 200-mile limit, and this may well include the British later on."

The new pact governing fishing in Iceland's coastal waters will expire on Dec. 1. The main points of the agreement are:
• Fishing will be conducted only by trawlers designated by name.
• Britain will insure that special spawning areas will not be fished.
• Britain will insure that its trawlers will not fish within 20 miles of the Icelandic coastal base lines and, in some sectors, within 30 miles of the coast.
• If a British vessel is discovered fishing contrary to the terms of the agreement, Icelandic authorities will have the right to stop and investigate the vessel. If an infringement is suspected, the authorities can summon the nearest British support vessel. Any trawler found to have violated the agreement will be barred.
• After the expiration of this pact, British trawlers will be allowed to fish in the 200-mile zone to the extent decided by Icelandic authorities.
• Asked what will happen then, Mr. Agustsson said: "No British fishing will take place inside the 200-mile limit after that time, unless we have concluded a new agreement."

main exempt." The question of 200-mile coastal fishing preserves will be discussed at a December meeting of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea.

The British minister said that his government would next negotiate fishing rights off Canada and Norway, two nations that have threatened to extend their jurisdictional claims to 200 miles if foreign vessels' catches are not curbed.

Mr. Crosland said Britain will ask the EEC to renegotiate with Iceland as soon as possible for a long-term fisheries pact.

Britain agreed to ask the Common Market to invoke Protocol 6 of the 1972 Free Trade Agreement between Iceland and the EEC—a move that would greatly reduce tariffs on imports of Icelandic fish.

Britain also agreed to urge that the EEC to renegotiate with Iceland as soon as possible for a long-term fisheries pact.

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Iceland's Einar Agustsson (left) and Britain's Anthony Crosland shaking hands after agreement to halt cod war.

To Forward Defense of W. Germany Army Chief Writes of Shift In French Military Strategy

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 1 (UPI).—The new chief of staff of French armed forces has outlined some basic shifts in French military thinking in a long article in the current National Defense Review, the leading French military quarterly.

Gen. Guy Méry specifically said that in case of conflict French forces would do their utmost to join allied forces in a forward defense of West Germany. "It would be extremely dangerous," Gen. Méry wrote, "for us to remain out of that first battle in which our own security would be at stake."

That is new language for a French chief of staff. The article would appear to be an attempt to dispel much of the ambiguity that has surrounded French military doctrine, at least publicly, since France's withdrawal from the NATO command 10 years ago.

The Gaullist doctrine of "sancuarization," which held that French forces would be used only to defend the sanctuary of French national territory, has been abandoned. Instead, Gen. Méry defined something called "enlarged sanctuarization" with undefinable limits.

France of Pluton, the French tactical nuclear missile. But now the ambiguity of France's wartime role has been reduced.

The ambiguity reached its high point in the late 1960s when the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle, then chief of staff, evolved the doctrine known as "all azimuths," which held that military danger to France could come from the west as well as from the east.

At the center of Gen. Méry's redefinition of French doctrine is West Germany. "The West Germans long have urged France to take its place with other allies along the forward defenses close to East Germany instead of lying back near the French border at Baden-Baden."

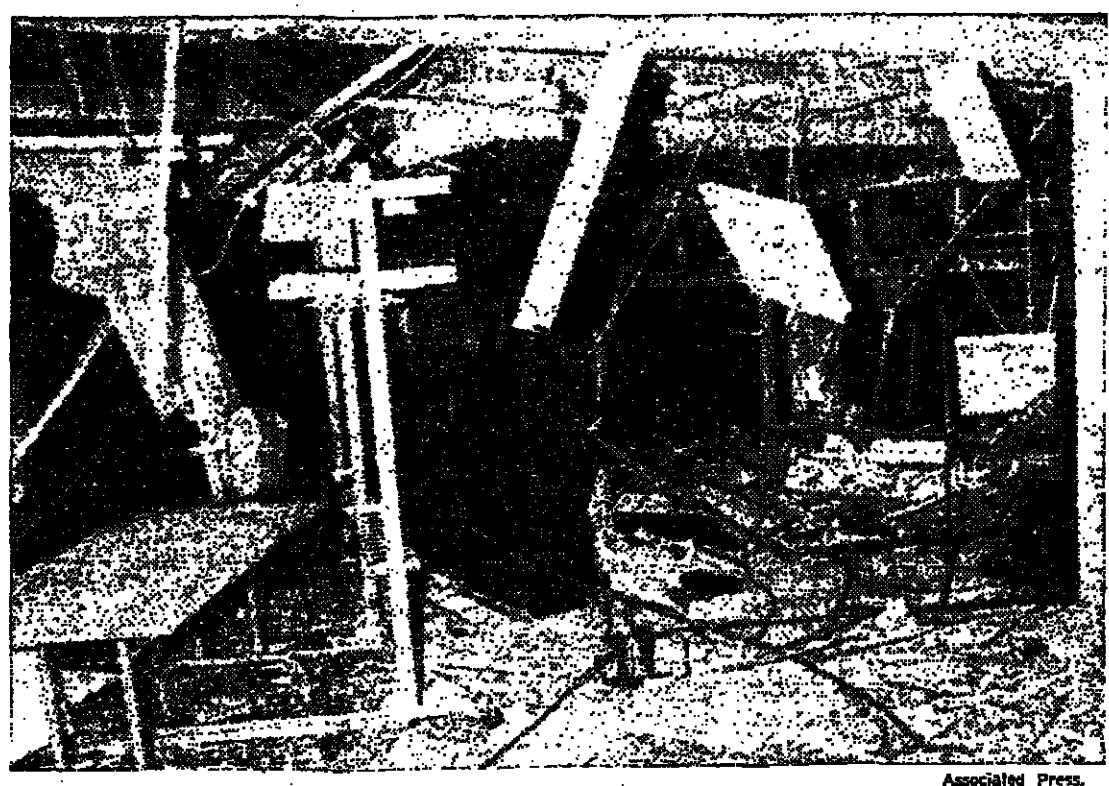
This new statement of principles is expected to be received with as much satisfaction by Bonn as Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's announcement last month that French conventional forces would be brought up to the same levels as those of West Germany. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt publicly applauded that move.

16 Are Hurt by 2 Time Bombs At U.S. Army Frankfurt Base

FRANKFURT, June 1 (AP).—Two time bombs exploded early this afternoon at a shopping area and the officers' club of the headquarters here of the U.S. Army's V Corps, injuring 15 U.S. personnel and a West German civilian, an Army spokesman said.

Four suspected bombers were seized after the attack, the second here in four years.

Among the injured U.S. personnel were six soldiers, eight military dependents—including several wives—and a civilian worker. Twelve persons were hospitalized. Two were in serious condition but were expected to survive.



Bomb damage to officers' club at U.S. Army V Corps headquarters building in Frankfurt.

Malaria Parasite Is Cultured, Raising Hopes for a Vaccine

By Walter Sullivan

GENEVA, June 1 (NYT).—Rockefeller University has found a way to culture the most lethal form of malaria parasite, raising hopes at the World Health Organization here that the long-sought vaccine against that disease may become a reality.

The type of malaria parasite that has been grown in a laboratory blood preparation is Plasmodium falciparum, by far the most lethal of the four varieties. For those in affected areas who are not immune to the disease, previous infection—mostly infants and young children—the fatality rate is high.

The disease has virtually been eradicated in Europe, Australia, the United States and most Caribbean islands. This is done by heavy use of insecticides to destroy the anopheles mosquitoes, which carry the disease from person to person, and by giving preventive drugs to people exposed to infection.

Expulsion of GIs Is Reaffirmed

Thailand Rejects Bid by U.S. To Keep Using Radar Station

BANGKOK, June 1 (AP)—Thailand rejected today a U.S. request to keep an electronic eavesdropping station in operation and again ordered that most of the U.S. military contingent of 8,000 leave the country by July 20.

The U.S. Embassy had no immediate comment on the decision, which observers said was aimed at allaying suspicions among Thailand's Communist neighbors.

U.S. sources said Washington

did not link the operation of the electronic monitoring station to continued U.S. military aid to Thailand. The sources also said that the United States was determining what price to charge Thailand for communications equipment in the country that the Bangkok regime might wish to purchase.

The former Thai government had ordered that the U.S. military contingent leave three months ago, but the government fell in national elections a few days after establishing the deadline. Subsequently, Premier Seni Pramoj affirmed the order under heavy leftist pressure when he took office on April 21.

Rightists' View

Thailand's armed forces and rightist groups lobbied for retention of a U.S. presence, including radar and intelligence-gathering facilities.

The evacuation order allows 270 U.S. military advisers to remain.

In a statement rejecting the U.S. request to continue operating the Ramasun electronic monitoring station, the government said it would ask the United States to hand over those parts of the sophisticated U.S. radar and communications system that Thai technicians could operate.

Foreign Minister Bhichak Rattakul said his ministry would also ask Washington for weapons and ammunition to strengthen the Thai Army. He did not say whether he was asking for a grant or a purchase arrangement.

Thailand's government faces a Communist insurgency, high unemployment and a wide gap between rich and poor.

"This decision will not lessen our benefits or our security," the foreign minister said of the verdict on the Ramasun station. "At the same time, it shows that our foreign policy has been working independently. It shows that Thailand is not letting itself be a light contract with any country."

Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have attacked the Thai government in recent weeks for its alleged "lackey" relationship with the United States.

Breakthrough On Malaria

(Continued from Page 1) defense against them. According to WHO specialists, a recent all-out effort in northern Nigeria was unsuccessful.

Entrenched Disease

It is believed that the disease is so entrenched in the human and insect populations of those regions that such strategies are useless. The primary hope is therefore focused on vaccines.

In its complex life cycle, the malaria parasite, a form of protozoa, passes through a succession of stages, and it is for one of these stages that Dr. Trager's method is effective. The form inoculated into the victim in mosquito saliva is a spore, or sporozoite. This enters the liver and later emerges in a form that enters the red blood cells, proliferating there.

The red cells then burst, spewing forth the parasites in the merozoite form, which enters other red cells to proliferate further. It is the free-moving merozoite stage that has been found amenable to culture in human blood.

Volunteers Are Bitten

A vaccine has been produced in minuscule quantities based on inoculation of the sporozoite stage by exposing malaria-bearing mosquitoes to radiation. The mosquitoes, which survive the radiation, are allowed to bite volunteers, injecting the disabled sporozoites, which, while unable to multiply, stimulate the host's defenses to develop immunity.

The volunteers were then bitten hundreds or thousands of times by fully infective mosquitoes, according to WHO scientists, yet never became infected. The work was initiated by Dr. Ruth Sussangkarn at New York University, they said, and then applied to human tests at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

Immunologists warned, however, that major hurdles and uncertainties remained.



FOR OPENERS—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau (center) and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim (right) at the opening ceremony of Habitat.

News Analysis

New Arab Nationalist Leaders Restoring Calm on West Bank

(Continued from Page 1)

quently accompanied by rioting in Jenin and Tulkarm, ever since the rightist Israeli Gush Emunim movement set up the Jewish settlement at Kadum, eight miles outside Nablus, last December.

The squatters' camp at Kadum was the apparent catalyst for bringing out Arab resentments in the north.

Samaritanism symbolizes the Israeli dilemma in the West Bank. Rich as it is in biblical references, the area exerts an irresistible appeal to nationalistic Jews in Israel. But its 350,000 Arab residents—more than half of the West Bank population—make any possibility of annexation to Israel appear unworkable.

Political commentator Amnon Rubinstein, of the influential newspaper Haaretz, wrote, "When one speaks of annexing Samaria to Israel, one has also to ask what will be the status of the Arabs there."

Mr. Peres and the other Israeli hawks do not want to grant the West Bank Arabs civil and political rights, wrote Mr. Rubinstein. "They don't want a country where the Arab would be nearly half the population [Israel already has 500,000 Arabs inside the pre-1967 borders]. They want Samaria without giving its residents rights. They want that, in two types of persons in Samaria: Jews with full rights and under military government protection, and Arabs without rights."

Mr. Peres is not impressed with the religious arguments for retaining Samaria—the fact that at Shiloh Joshua erected the children of Israel across the Jordan River and that at Dothan Valley, Joseph was thrown into a well by his

brothers and taken into slavery into Egypt.

In military terms, Mr. Peres argues that an Israeli presence in the Samaria hills and ridges is essential for defending the coastal plain.

Tel Aviv would come within artillery range of Samaria if Israel gave it back, says Mr. Peres, and Israel's pre-1967 band from Herzliya to the old Jordanian border could theoretically be cut by armor in a matter of hours.

AP. Sandro Saccucci after he was questioned by police.



Italy Police Halt Rightist at Border

ROME, June 1 (UPI)—Border police today stopped neo-Fascist Parliament member Sandro Saccucci, under investigation in connection with the slaying of a young Communist Friday, from crossing into Switzerland.

Acting on orders from Rome, they did not arrest him or seize his parliamentary passport. The Foreign Ministry said later that it had revoked the passport yesterday at the request of the interior Ministry. Mr. Saccucci's whereabouts were unknown.

The Chamber of Deputies has been called back into session next Tuesday to consider lifting Mr. Saccucci's parliamentary immunity and authorizing arrest and prosecution.

France Shifts Its Strategy

(Continued from Page 1)

proper, but other circles might involve French interests beyond France. This is consistent with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's idea of more mobile conventional forces that might be needed to intervene in crises outside of France.

The recent French offer to send several brigades to Lebanon for peace-keeping is thought to be an example of the kind of mobile action the French have in mind.

In his article, Gen. Méry made a strong declaration of loyalty to the Atlantic alliance. "We are faithful and loyal allies," he writes. Despite leaving the integrated command, France "continues to maintain liaison missions at all levels of command," he asserted.

It is "difficult to conceive a European defense totally independent of an American alliance," he said. But a unified Europe would form a more balanced allied defense with the United States than NATO today, in which the "weight of the United States is, without doubt, too preponderant," Gen. Méry wrote.

UN Parley Hears Pleas On Poverty

By Gladwin Hill

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, June 1 (UPI)—Opening a United Nations conference on the problems of the world's communities, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said yesterday that a century of misdirected technological progress had left the world with a larger number of impoverished persons than ever.

He said that a "crucial" accumulation of problems among human settlements was not due primarily to the explosive growth of world population but to a lack of national and international planning that called for "urgent remedial action" and "better forms of social organization."

About 1,500 delegates from 115 nations attended the opening session of the UN Conference on Human Settlements, or Habitat.

A division between the advanced nations and the underdeveloped countries was underscored at the outset of the conference, with Mexican President Luis Echeverria stepping forward as a spokesman for the Third World.

Violence Feared

He warned that failure by the rich nations to negotiate a new pattern of international economic relations would "inevitably lead to violence."

A similar note on the national level was struck by another Third World figure, the conference's secretary-general, Enrique Penalosa of Colombia. "What has been created in the developing world," he said, "are bifurcated societies in which a small minority enjoys an imported and exotic level of comfort while the masses of the people are deprived of their most basic needs."

Among the paramount questions at the conference, he said, will be "whether urban growth will continue by a spontaneous process or will be planned to meet the future needs of the community, and whether urban land will continue to be treated as a commodity of the marketplace and an instrument of financial speculation or whether it will be brought under community control and planning."

Mr. Waldheim observed that "after a century of science and invention and of unparalleled technological progress, the number of people who are ill-fed and ill-housed and who, in the main, lead a life of poverty, is larger than ever before."

Referring to the prospective doubling of the world's population of 4 billion in the next 30 years, he said: "The problems of human settlements are crucial and demand urgent remedial action at national and international levels."

China is the only big nation among the UN's 144 member countries not represented at the conference.

2 Time Bombs In Frankfurt

(Continued from Page 1)

bombs planted in autos blasted the U.S. Army's European headquarters in Heidelberg, killing three servicemen and injuring five persons.

Basler-Meinhold gang leaders claimed responsibility for the Heidelberg attack and other terrorist bombings of German buildings in 1972. They went on trial for murder last year for the wave of terrorism that was intended, authorities said, to undermine the West German government system.

Judge a Bomb Target

HAMBURG, June 1 (Reuters).—Senior District Court Judge Herbert Schmidt found a time bomb on the porch of his home here this morning, police said. Police defused it.

The bomb's motive was not known, Judge Schmidt is not involved in any of three current Hamburg trials of leftist extremists.

Re-Examination of Policy Urged

Afrikaans Press Shifts on Apartheid

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, June 1 (UPI)—"Discrimination offends black people, is full of explosive emotions and is a poisonous hatred and the time to fight the conflagration of southern Africa."

These words were not spoken by a South African black, a radical or an embittered exile. They came from the most conservative element in South African society, appearing in one of a series of articles in Johannesburg's Die Transvaler newspaper.

In recent months, the Afrikaans journals have been rivaling the opposition liberal English-language press in their call for a re-examination of the country's policy of apartheid.

William de Klerk, Die Transvaler's editor and author of the statement, said: "Five years ago, the role of the Afrikaans press was to propagate government policy. But gradually we have changed the partnership to a point where we are now open and often very critical of government policy."

Lasting Change

This is an important development for South Africa, for many political observers here feel that significant and lasting political change must come from the conservative National party, which dominates the government by an overwhelming majority.

This sentiment is expressed partly because of simple statistics: There are three Afrikaansers for every two English-speaking persons among the 5-million white population.

But it is also because the Afrikaansers are descendants of the Boers, who first settled here about 300 years ago. They consider themselves Africa's white tribe and have indicated they will stay in South Africa regardless of the pressures exerted from black African countries. Many English-speaking whites carry British passports and can take up residence elsewhere if they choose.

A European diplomat said, "The Progressive Reform party (South Africa's most liberal political group, composed mainly of English-speaking whites) is fine for the short term in letting both insiders and outsiders know there is some sentiment favoring equal rights. But in the long term, the focus must be on the Nationalists."

New Vibes

"If the Afrikaansers and their National party do not come to terms with the need to change, then there is no hope for South Africa. But if the new 'vibes' from the enlightened Afrikaans continue and grow, there is every hope for this country."

The new 'vibes' have been the strongest in Die Transvaler, which in April called for a rethinking of policy in five areas:

The status of coloreds (mixed race and Asians). "They are South African citizens and entitled to all benefits which accrue from this citizenship. These people should be given meaningful say at all levels of control in matters concerning their communities."

The blacks living outside the tribal homelands in white areas. "They cannot be treated as migrant laborers." Die Transvaler called for equal wages, a step-up in education and training programs to create a "new generation" opportunities for promotion and "stronger say and bargaining power in all matters of their own concern."

The nine tribal homelands. "The geographical map as it is today is not workable."

Madrid Declares News Blackout On Police Abuse

MADRID, June 1 (UPI)—The Supreme Court today declared a news blackout on all investigations of alleged mistreatment of political suspects and prisoners by police.

Invoking a 10-year-old law, the Supreme Court barred the press from reporting such cases "in order to uphold the secret of judicial action and the independence of the courts."

The news blackout was declared under a 1966 secrecy decree issued under the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco. It bans the press from reporting "matters of a military, diplomatic, economic or industrial nature which must remain secret in the interest of national defense, the security of the state and the upholding of public order and external peace."

The news blackout was declared after two weekly magazines had run into trouble with detailed reports of alleged torture of political suspects by police.

Libya Will Make ILO Veto Bid

TRIPOLI, Libya, June 1 (Reuters).—Libya will submit a proposal to the International Labor Organization's conference, which begins in Geneva tomorrow, to give developing countries the right of veto, a government minister said today.

The Libyan news agency Alma reported that the Ministry of Labor called for 10 developing countries to be given the right of veto.

No country has this right at present. The ministry announcement said the aim was to prevent the industrialized countries from dominating the conference.

exists in South Africa cannot be considered as finally drawn. More land can be given to the homelands." (The black population, which is 90 per cent of the total, holds only 13 per cent of the land under the current homeland plan.)

Discrimination. "Color prejudice, color discrimination and color isolation must consciously be eradicated. Only then will the social relationship in our country be normalized."

Black and colored participation in decision-making. The introduction of an "umbrella body,

a kind of super-parliament" that would give "universal representation" to all sectors of the population on matters of common concern, was suggested. It limited a federal plan that would link the nine homelands and the South African Parliament.

Other papers have also raised their voices. Last month, D.P. de Villiers, chief of an influential newspaper chain, called for an answer to "racial problems that draws 'all sectors of the population into the process of consultation, decision-making and shaping of the future.'"



MEDALIST—King Juan Carlos of Spain, planning on his medal of the Order of Duarte, Sanchez y Mella, given him by President Joaquín Balaguer at a reception during the King's brief visit in the Dominican Republic.

Nepal King's Tibet Visit Held Balancing India, China Ties

NEW DELHI, June 1 (Reuters).—King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal will be the first foreign head of state to visit the traditionally "forbidden" land of Tibet when he begins a week-long trip to China tomorrow.

The invitation was received with satisfaction by the government of the small Himalayan kingdom, sandwiched between India and China and which has long performed a delicate balancing act between the two large powers.

It was received two weeks after Nepal's Premier, Tulsī Giri, returned from a visit to India, during which he talked of "special relationship" and acknowledged for the first time that Nepal tilted toward New Delhi in bilateral dealings.

Mr. Giri was censured in Kathmandu, where critics felt that the move toward India, dictated mainly by economic factors, was overly dramatic. The Chinese invitation has helped to restore the balance, the critics feel.

Has Consider Office

Nepalese consider it fitting that their King should be the first national leader invited to Tibet because Nepal alone is permitted to maintain a consular office in the remote Tibetan capital, Lhasa.

King Birendra's visit will be friendly and informal, it is stressed in Kathmandu. The young monarch will take two uncles, an aunt, his sister and brother-in-law on the trip.

"It is going to be like a family sightseeing tour," a political observer said, "to see what lies on the other side of the great Himalayan range."

But political observers in three capitals—New Delhi, Peking and Kathmandu—also see it as an important move in the Himalayan triangle in which Nepal is cast as the buffer state between India and China.

Friendly Terms

Pro-China factions in the Nepalese capital consider the Tibet invitation a clever bit of one-upmanship by China after its recent Indian domination of foreign policy considerations.

"It's really as simple as that," an observer said. "China is moving to insure that Nepal does not come to such friendly terms with India that it neglects its cordial relations with China."

The invitation also appears to be Peking's way of showing its growing confidence in the administrators of Tibet, which became an autonomous region of China 11 years ago.

Discussions with the King are expected to cover developments on the Indian subcontinent and Chinese aid to Nepal.

Warm Welcome

The Chinese news agency has noted that the citizens of the Tibetan capital are making preparations for a "warm and grand" welcome for King Birendra. Tibet, a vast land of high plateaus and mountains, has been effectively closed to the outside world for centuries.

Its 470,000 square miles account for about 12 per cent of China's total landmass but it has a population of only about 1.5 million. Perhaps the best recent news

for Nepal was the announcement that India is sending an ambassador to Peking for the first time in 15 years. He will arrive in July, and China is then expected to return its ambassador to New Delhi. Any real improvement in friendship between the two nations should take some pressure off Nepal.

U.K., Iceland Reach Accord

(Continued from Page 1) these tariff concessions be applied at the level they would have reached had they been in effect since 1973, when they were blocked at Britain's request.

Before the third "cod war" began last November, Britain had permission to take an annual catch of about 100,000 tons from the waters around Iceland.

After a series of abortive negotiations, Britain said it was ready to take less than 100,000 tons from Icelandic waters, but Iceland was unwilling to reduce more than 65,000 tons and drew even their offer when the British Navy frigates were sent to protect trawling from Icelandic vessels.

Mr. Agostsson said he expected the British to catch a maximum 30,000 tons inside the 200-mile zone during the life of the pact with cod amounting to about 3 per cent of that total.

Other Agreements He said Iceland has made agreements permitting other countries about 50,000 tons and he estimated the total catch in Icelandic waters this year at 280,000 tons.

The EEC is currently discussing the creation of its own 200-mile fishing zone but is divided on the question of exclusive economic preserves for member states.

Mr. Crosland said Britain needs "adequate exclusive coastal waters. We need adequate quotas from the common pool. We need adequate conservation measures properly enforced. The (European) commission have made some proposals. We have presented our needs to our Common Market partners. We shall be resolute in pursuing them. It shall be in for some tough and complex negotiations in Brussels."

"The outcome will be fish, fisheries, which, while much altered from today, will be at least as prosperous as, perhaps more prosperous than, before. But the makeup will be changed. There will be less cod and more fish of other kinds. Ways of processing and marketing less familiar and more accessible fish will have to be developed," he said.

Israeli Nante Terrorist

TEL AVIV, June 1 (Reuters).—The man killed by a bomb in his own suitcase at Ben-Gurion Air port here a week ago has been identified as Bernd Hausmann, 25, of Wuppertal, West Germany. The Israeli police announced tonight. A woman security guard was also killed in the blast.

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3 'Mini-Primaries' at Stake; Carter, Rivals Focus on R. I.

By John Kifner

CRANSTON, R. I., June 1 (UPI)—The front-runner and the late-blooming Democratic presidential candidates made their final efforts to reach the voters of this tiniest state yesterday on the eve of three "mini-primaries."

On a bright, sunny holiday, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, Sen. Frank Church of Idaho and Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California all participated in small-town Memorial Day parades.

Along with Rhode Island, which will send 23 delegates to the Democratic National Convention, South Dakota and Montana, each with 17 Democratic delegates, are holding their primaries today.

While the number of delegates at stake here is relatively small, interest in the Rhode Island primary has picked up because of recent reversals to Mr. Carter's campaign.

Far Ahead

While Mr. Carter is still far ahead of his rivals in the delegate count, he was defeated last week by Sen. Church in Oregon and Idaho and by Gov. Brown in Nevada. Mr. Carter, however, won in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas last week.

The holiday weekend saw a last-minute blitz as the three Democrats campaigned throughout Rhode Island. At one point Sunday, the rival supporters were elbowing one another as they turned up in the hallways of the Cranston Colonial Hilton Inn here at the same time.

Mr. Carter, who has had a long-standing organizing drive here, is still generally considered the front-runner, although Sen. Church is believed to have made inroads by campaigning here in recent days. Gov. Brown is in a difficult position, since he is not on the ballot and is urging voters to pull the "uncommitted" lever.

In the Republican race here, President Ford is generally considered to be well ahead of former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California. There are 19 Republican National Convention delegates from Rhode Island.

Reagan Favored

But in South Dakota and Montana, which each send 20 delegates to the Republican Convention, Mr. Reagan is favored over the President among the Western states' conservative Republican voters.

In Montana, Sen. Church is seen as the favored Democratic candidate because a regional pattern has been emerging in recent primaries and his native state is next door. Sen. Church has won three primaries—Idaho, Oregon and Nebraska—and has lost only in Nevada, where he did little campaigning, to Gov. Brown.

In South Dakota, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona appears to be overcoming the early advantage of Mr. Carter because of the endorsement of both of the state's U.S. senators, George McGovern and James Abourezk. Sen. McGovern, the party's 1972 nominee, has sent letters to the state's

Rockefeller Sees No Possibility of Ford-Reagan Tie

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI)—Vice-President Rockefeller said last weekend there was no "a chance in the world" that President Ford would select Ronald Reagan as a running mate to unite the Republican party for the November election campaign.

The Vice-President made the statement despite his own forecast of an exceptionally narrow victory for the President at the Republican National Convention. He said that Mr. Ford would end the Aug. 16 convention 28 delegates short of a 1,130-vote majority and would make up the difference on the first ballot.

Mr. Rockefeller, who has formally disavowed interest in the second spot on a Ford ticket this year and who described himself simply as an "ex-politician," told interviewers on the CBS-TV program "Face the Nation" that he was "not privy" to Mr. Ford's thinking about a running mate.

But he said he "would hardly believe that the President would select Mr. Reagan," Mr. Ford's rival for the presidential nomination, because "sheer logic" dictated against the selection of a conservative in moving to strengthen the Republican ticket.

"The President is in the center; Mr. Reagan is to the right of him; the voters are in the center or to the left of center, and he's got to appeal to those voters," Mr. Rockefeller said of Mr. Ford.

Democrats urging them to vote for Rep. Udall. All of the candidates are campaigning with one eye on the crucial primaries in Ohio, California and New Jersey next week.

The question for the three Democrats—all operating far from their regional bases—is whether Mr. Carter is vulnerable here.

A victory for Sen. Church in an Eastern industrial state would give a boost to his position as an alternate candidate. A victory for Mr. Carter would restore some of the luster tarnished in the recent reversals. A Carter defeat, even though the number of delegates is small, would encourage efforts by the party elements attempting to deny him first-ballot success at the convention and trying to throw the selection process into bargaining.

House Democratic Caucus May Discuss It

Congressmen Undecided on How to Deal With Hays Scandal

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI)—"I know that little gal," a congressman said of Elizabeth Ray, "I've seen her on Capitol Hill for six years. She's not a creature of Wayne Hays."

"She may be a creature of a system that includes Wayne Hays," added Rep. James Corman, D-Calif., "but more people paid her than just Hays."

A member of the House since 1960, Rep. Corman was emphasizing his reluctance, at this point, to discipline Rep. Hays for allegedly using public funds to maintain Miss Ray as his mistress. As Rep. Corman put it, "I don't want to see Wayne get hung prematurely."

Interviews with a sampling of House Democrats across the country suggested, however, that the situation involving Rep. Hays is highly volatile, especially in light of the fact that this is an election year.

The powerful Ohio Democrat, some colleagues said, is under heavy pressure from the House leadership to quit his post as chairman of the House Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. Several others said that Rep. Hays should be forced to give up the chairmanship of the House Administration Committee as well.

Rep. Corman himself said that he did not know how he would vote if the issue came up—as many think they will—before the House Democratic Caucus at its next regular meeting June 15. "It may be that it ought to be a part of what he ought to do," Rep. Corman said of the scattered demands that Rep. Hays give up both chairmanships.

Others were much more explicit. Rep. Richardson Preyer, D-N.C., said that the Hays affair was "the first question at every press conference" he had in his district last weekend.

"I can tell you, they're mad," Rep. Preyer said of his constituents. "People said to me, 'I want to know what you're going to do about it before I vote for you.'"

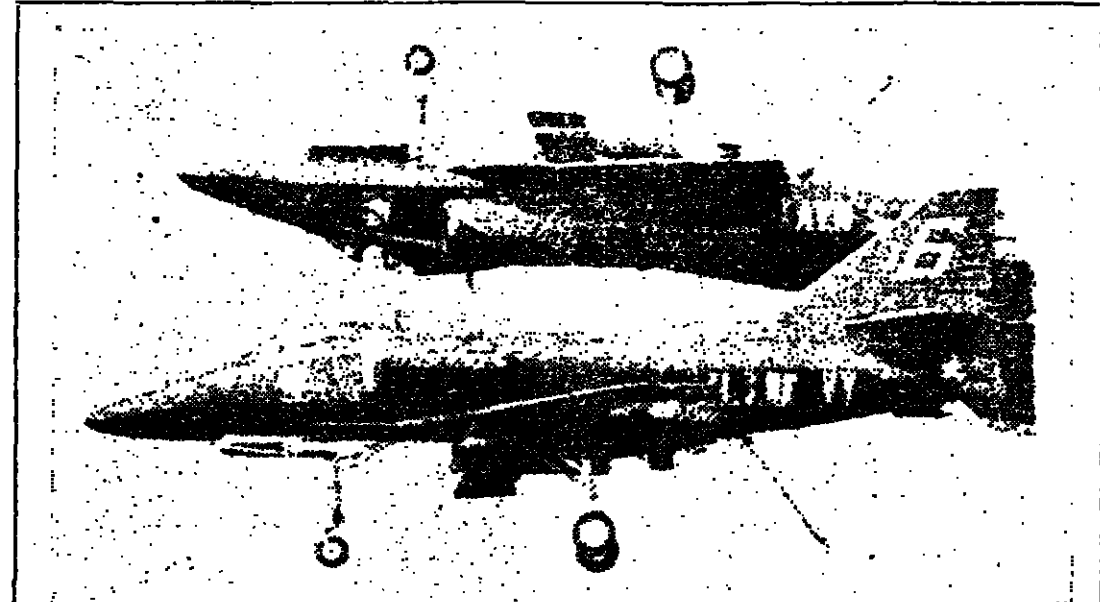
A Sunday school teacher, Rep. Preyer said that he was faced with the question even when he went before his adult class at the First Presbyterian Church in Greensboro last weekend.

"I would hope he would resign from the chairmanships," Rep. Preyer said. "If Rep. Hays refuses to step down, Rep. Preyer said he would favor ousting him from the positions by formal vote. Beyond that, he declared, investigations by both the Justice Department and the House Ethics Committee need to be pursued to determine whether any laws were violated."

Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-Ind., said that he, too, would support efforts to remove Rep. Hays from his chairmanships, especially over the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

"I'm not saying this isolated incident is going to cause the defeat of incumbent congressmen," Rep. Hamilton said, "but it makes the 'throw-the-bus' feeling stronger."

Other House Democrats reported less indignation from the voters in their districts. "Smiling and sneaking seems to be the general attitude," freshman Rep. Thomas Downey, D-N.Y., said of his constituents on Long Island. "I started a talk the other day by saying, 'I've just come back from the nation's



AEROBATICS—Two members of the U.S. Navy's Blue Angel Squadron during a demonstration as part of the annual June Week celebration at Naval Academy.

House Democratic Caucus May Discuss It



Rep. Wayne Hays AP.



Elizabeth Ray AP.

capital, the land of whoopee." It got a good laugh.

Rep. Downey said that he did not think Rep. Hays should be forced from his chairmanships until he has had a thorough investigation and fair hearing.

"The most serious offense you can commit is to embarrass your fellow members," a House Democrat, who asked not to be named, said. "They're all for due process until their constituency starts to complain. I'll be extremely surprised if the June 16 caucus doesn't have some resolution before it. If it does, I don't think

McGovern Dismisses 2 Aides Who Joined Stop-Carter Drive

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI)—Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, himself the target of a drive to block his nomination as the Democratic presidential candidate in 1972, fired two of his top aides yesterday for "becoming publicly involved in the stop-Carter movement."

The aides, Alan Baron and Jack Quinn, promptly charged in a joint statement that Democratic presidential hopeful Jimmy Carter and his supporters had pressured Sen. McGovern to ask for their resignations.

"Sen. McGovern has told us he was under intense pressure because of our political activities," their statement said. "These activities were engaged in entirely in our free time. It is regrettable that Gov. Carter and his supporters have found our dissent and our principles so dangerous that they felt compelled to bring this pressure."

In telephone interviews, both Mr. Baron and Mr. Quinn said Sen. McGovern did not indicate

Hotel Strike Averted In the Algarve Region

LISBON, June 1 (Reuters)—Workers in Portugal's state-financed hotels called off a strike planned for today after reaching agreement with the government on a wage claim, a government official said.

The workers, mainly at luxury and first-class hotels of the Algarve resort region in the south, had demanded pay parity with the staffs of private hotels.

ness to tell him to leave the House," Rep. Preyer said. "That's up to the voters in Ohio." Rep. Hamilton agreed. "I'm always hesitant to substitute the judgment of Congress for the judgment of the voters," he said. "But whether he should hold positions of power in the Congress is another question."

Hays Enjoys Support At Home Town Rally

By William Chapman

BANNOCK, Ohio, June 1 (UPI)—Rep. Hays enjoyed a change of pace yesterday, turning from beleaguered politician to folksy politician, and found his constituents sympathetic.

He kissed babies, shook hands, posed for pictures with a girls' football team and basked in the glow of support from old friends in this hamlet.

He was the keynote speaker at the dedication of a veterans' monument. A crowd of about 200 filled a churchyard and lined a highway to hear the message from their congressman.

Accompanied by his wife, Pat, Rep. Hays did not discuss the scandal. However, his voice wavered with emotion as he recalled his childhood in this town.

"This town means a lot to me," he said, pausing as his voice choked. "This is where I was born. This is where my father and mother died. I can't say how much it means to me."

He recovered quickly to deliver a standard oration on the virtues of rural life and to disparage those in Washington who he said succumb to "Potomac fever" because they think that everything that is important happens there.

He made an oblique reference to the trouble that erupted when he indicated that he had considered abandoning yesterday's speaking engagement. "I called up when all the trauma started and said, 'Do you still want me to come?'" Rep. Hays said. "They said, 'Everybody wants you to come.'"

Several in the crowd stepped forward after the speech to wish him well. "We're with you," a man told him. "Hang tough."

A woman said, "The Lord bless you. We're all praying for you." Before the ceremony, an elderly man turned to a friend and, in a reference to the 64-year-old congressman's sexual relations with Miss Ray, said, "I hope old Wayne shows up. I want to get his recipe."

Rep. Hays was returning to Washington today. He refused to discuss his plans with reporters here, but his press secretary, Carol Clawson, said, "He's not resigning from anything."

The religious and patriotic ceremony on the church lawn had been scheduled before Miss Ray's allegations were made public, but was carried out in part as a show of support for the congressman.

Seasonal Rainfall Hits Low in England

LONDON, June 1 (UPI)—England and Wales had less rain over the last 12 months than during any other period from May to April since record keeping began in 1778. Only 615 millimeters (24 inches) of rainfall were recorded.

Although much lower than average, the total for Scotland was less severe. But the period was the second driest for Northern Ireland since record keeping began there in 1900.

Supreme Court Overturns Civil Service Ban Aliens Win Right to U.S. Government Jobs

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UPI)—The Supreme Court struck down yesterday a Civil Service regulation that barred government jobs to aliens having the status of permanent residents.

In a 5-4 decision, the court held that the regulation violated the Fifth Amendment rights of resident aliens to due process of law.

In addition, the court ruled that the Civil Service Commission, which is charged with the promotion of efficient government service, had no authority to issue such a wide-ranging ruling.

Justice John Stevens, writing the majority opinion, declared: "That agency has no responsibility for foreign affairs, for treaty negotiations, for establishing immigration quotas or conditions of entry or for naturalization policies."

"Limited . . . Function"

"On the contrary, the commission performs a limited and specific function," and a broad-gauge ban on the employment of resident aliens does not fall within this function, he said.

The court left undecided the question as to whether Congress or the president has authority to order such a ban under certain circumstances. Justice Stevens wrote, however, that "neither the Congress nor the president has ever required the Civil Service Commission to adopt the citizenship requirement" as a precondition for federal employment.

The opinion said that the commission could establish rules barring aliens from specific areas of employment that might be especially sensitive, such as intelligence work, but in that case the

commission would have to show that the ban was necessary.

The justice wrote that many aliens are handicapped by limited knowledge of U.S. customs and language and said that the additional burden of exclusion from thousands of government jobs amounts to "a deprivation of liberty on a wholesale basis."

Justice Stevens, in his first majority opinion since taking his seat on the court last December, was joined by Justices William Brennan, Thurgood Marshall, Potter Stewart and Lewis Powell. Chief Justice Warren Burger and Justices Harry Blackmun, Byron White and William Rehnquist dissented.

Justice Rehnquist, writing the minority opinion, held that this

A Court Order Frees Impounded Jet in U.S.

JACKSON, Miss., June 1 (UPI)—Passengers disgruntled over delay in a trip from London over the weekend agreed yesterday to the release of a World Airways DC-8 jet that they had forced into impoundment at the airport here.

A Hinds County Circuit Court judge, Francis Bowling, one of the passengers on the charter flight, signed court papers releasing the plane. The passengers had won an order impounding the aircraft as a guarantee against any damage awards that might have been made in a suit against the airline. The flight delay was caused by a labor dispute.

"The purpose for attaching the airplane was to show everyone that the people of this state insist on fair treatment," Judge Bowling said. "That purpose has been accomplished."

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Dutch Schedule A-Plant Debate

THE HAGUE, June 1 (UPI)—The Dutch parliament decided today to hold a crucial debate Thursday that could result in the downfall of Socialist Premier Joop den Uyl's coalition government.

The government will be under attack in the debate for its handling of a projected billion-dollar contract to build South Africa's first atomic power plant. The government postponed a decision last week, and as a result South Africa handed the contract to a French consortium.

The Dutch consortium that had hoped to share the contract with the General Electric Co. of the United States and Brown Boveri of Switzerland has announced it will seek compensation from the Dutch government.

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Lowering of Standards Is Charged

Medical Schools in U.S. Debate Quality of Minority Students

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, June 1 (WP).—The 115 medical schools in the United States have been accused of dangerously lowering admission and academic standards in order to graduate more black and other minority students as doctors.

The charge was made two weeks ago in a leading U.S. medical journal, the New England Journal of Medicine, by Harvard University Prof. Bernard Davis. He has since apologized for its effect and modified some, although not all, of his accusations.

Prof. Davis's charge has brought to the surface a controversy that exists at many medical schools. Statistics assembled by The Washington Post show that, as a group, blacks and other minority medical students have not been doing as well as whites in some standard tests.

Statistics and opinions also indicate that they are doing steadily better, that many of the most disadvantaged prove to be brilliant students and that—in the words of Dr. Arthur Hoyte, himself a black medical professor

—There are a group literally sweating blood to succeed in the face of terrible handicaps and, largely succeeding.

One American in eight, but only one doctor in 50, is black. "Blacks must depend on black physicians for the bulk of their medical care," Dr. John Cooper, president of the Association of American Medical Colleges, said.

"Blacks need care," Dr. Cooper said. "They need more than they're getting. So we have to produce more black doctors. This means taking many students who are disadvantaged through no fault of their own. The medical schools are adjusting. We don't think any school is graduating people not competent to practice modern medicine."

Dr. Kenneth Endicott, head of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Health Resources Administration, said: "Some medical educators have expressed concern about the quality of their recent graduates. There is concern that some don't seem to do well during the residency period."

Educators and examiners, he said, are exploring the idea of a new "challenge exam" to be given all new graduates before admitting them to hospital internships or residencies, where they treat patients.

Dr. Davis, author of the New England Journal article, said he feels that "a small number of students, majority and minority, a very small fraction," are being passed who should not pass.

He did not retract a mid-May statement to a newsmen that faculties have a responsibility "not to give a medical diploma to a person who might leave a swath of unnecessary deaths."

He said in the New England Journal that "it would be a rare person today who would question the value of stretching" admission criteria and making other efforts to train the disadvantaged.

Medical schools have in fact spectacularly increased black enrollment—from 788 in 1968 to 3,456 this year—although, with 62 per cent of all students, blacks are still not up to their 12-per cent share of the population.

Dr. Davis disclosed that one "distinguished" school (later revealed as Harvard) recently gave a diploma to a student who failed "part one" of his "national board" exams five times. "If a board licensing airline pilots allowed extraneous considerations to interfere with objectivity it would be considered criminal," Dr. Davis said.

His statement was wholly his own, he said. But the Harvard Crimson soon reported that in January he had been one of six Harvard basic science professors, one of them black, who had written an only slightly less extreme official statement.

The six said "many faculty members have wondered whether we have not exceeded a reasonable stretching of standards." They asked their faculty council to evaluate academic standards in view of "evident erosion."

Dr. Davis's article triggered student protests and rallies, black student demands that "racist" Dr. Davis be prohibited from evaluating students and almost equally anguished replies from a corps of leading educators. These included Harvard president Derek Bok and medical dean Robert Ebert, some of Dr. Davis's fellow basic scientists and January co-signers and other medical deans and professors around the country.

They said in sum: • The student who failed his basic science exams five times got his diploma only after an extra year's training and "overwhelming" faculty approval of his "clinical" competence—his work with the sick.

• Medical students nationwide are entering school with better average entrance test scores than ever. Close scrutiny of results over the past five years shows no erosion of quality of graduates tested by the national board.

Neither basic science nor other tests can forecast who will make good doctors. There is wide and serious questioning today of the value of these standard ways of screening future doctors.

"We see many students who do well in basic sciences and fall flat on their faces in the clinical years," said Dr. August Swanson of the Medical Colleges Association.

Dr. Alvin Poussaint, a black Harvard psychiatrist and associate director for student affairs, spoke for many black and white colleagues when he said, "We need caring doctors, doctors with concerns and abilities not disclosed in the standard tests."

• Blacks and other minorities also may lack experience in test-taking, or come from high schools and colleges where they may have had all "A's" grades but were not prepared for a medical school of Harvard's quality.

For this reason, among others—including the psychological shock for many of competing in an often unfriendly white world for the first time—14 per cent of black students (and also of Mexican-Americans) have been repeating their first medical year, compared with 1.2 per cent of nonminority students.

Six per cent of black second, third and fourth-year students also repeat one year or another, compared with six-tenths of 1 per cent of nonminorities.

EEC Is at Odds On Aid Allotment In Mediterranean

BRUSSELS, June 1 (UPI).—Foreign ministers of the nine member states in the European Economic Community agreed today to establish a five-year, \$1.5-billion EEC aid program for Mediterranean countries, but they disagreed on how to allot the assistance.

They also failed to agree on a date for opening negotiations with Greece on that nation's proposed membership in the EEC.

French insistence on giving more money to Greece than to Turkey was resisted by the eight other nations' representatives on the ground that Turkey's population, estimated at 39 million last year, is much larger than Greece's which is thought to have totaled 9 million in 1975.

New aid is to go to Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Israel. Under the project, EEC assistance programs for two other countries, Portugal and Yugoslavia, already are in effect.

The EEC's Executive Commission suggested \$420 million for Turkey, \$236 million for Greece, \$36 million for Cyprus, \$48 million for Israel and a total of \$360 million for Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, with \$24 million held in reserve. Portugal is already getting \$276 million and Yugoslavia \$60 million.

Swiss Panel Rejects Vote for Foreigners

BERN, June 1 (Reuters).—A Swiss parliamentary commission yesterday advised against giving the vote to foreigners even though they make up a third of the Swiss labor force.

About one million of Switzerland's population of 6.4 million is foreign, mostly Italian, but the panel said the vote would not help foreigners integrate into the Swiss community.



SMALL GIRL, BIG GUN—Tiny visitor admiring the "Czar's Cannon," cast in 1586 to defend the Kremlin and now on display near a church in a courtyard there.

New Prison in U.S. Is Opened To Try New Tack in Penology

By John M. Goshko

BUTNER, N.C., June 1 (WP).—The low-slung buildings, made of precast concrete in irregular geometric shapes, encircle a grassy "community green." To a visitor, they look like a modern dormitory complex at some quiet, small-town college.

Not is this impression dispelled by the building interiors: Neat bedroom cubicles with desks and study lamps, classrooms in which the walls and furniture are brightly colored and an abundance of natural light streaming through windows and skylights.

But this is no college. Around the entire complex is a high, double fence whose interior space is filled with forbidding spirals of barbed wire.

This complex, tucked in the pine woods of central North Carolina, is the newest link in the chain of 37 prisons operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons to hold persons convicted of violating federal criminal laws.

However, Butner, which was dedicated last month by law enforcement officials and members of Congress, is not just another prison. When its first inmates begin arriving in the weeks ahead, their progress will be watched closely by penologists everywhere.

Distinct Function Roughly half of the facility will be occupied by a mental health center for the treatment of disturbed inmates. But Butner also has another, very distinct function—to test certain ideas that, if successful, will almost certainly have profound influence on the future construction and operation of prisons throughout the United States.

Physically, Butner is light-years removed from such awesome federal penitentiaries as Leavenworth and the now closed Alcatraz, with grim stone walls looming over tiers of crowded cell blocks.

At Butner, walls and towers have been replaced by a chain fence and electronic devices. Cell blocks have given way to dormitories that have no bars on their doors but have windows of unbreakable glass. And, instead of convict's grins, inmates here will wear casual civilian garb.

Still, Butner is not what many old-school penologists sneeringly refer to as "a country club." It has been built on the theory that the primary purpose of a prison is incarceration. And it will hold prisoners that society regards as especially threatening—men with two or more convictions for violent crimes.

That does not mean that Butner has abandoned the concept of rehabilitation. Instead, it will approach rehabilitation from a different perspective than what Bureau of Prisons Director Norman Carlson calls "the old medical model of penology—the idea that you can diagnose and treat criminal behavior like you would some kind of physical illness."

Poor Records "That approach hasn't worked very well," Mr. Carlson said in an interview here. "As a result, at a time when the public is very worried about the increase in violent crime, we're putting back on the streets large numbers of people—the repetitively violent criminals—who have poor records in terms of rehabilitation and recidivism."

At Butner, we're going to work with men in this category who are one to three years away from completing their sentences," he added. "It's not a question of if they'll be released, but when. They're going out whether society wants them or not and we want to see if we can get better re-entry results by trying a new tack."

This "new tack" is based on the theories of Norval Morris, a criminal law expert and dean of the University of Chicago Law School. In his 1974 book, "The Future of Imprisonment," Mr. Morris—using the example of institutions in Scandinavia, Britain and the

May Spur Social Change U.S. Census Study Shows Aged A Growing Part of Population

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP).—This country's elderly population has almost doubled in the last quarter of a century and all signs indicate that by the early part of the next century it will nearly double again.

A major new Census Bureau study of the nation's elderly and aging population showed that because the number of older persons is rising quickly while birth rates continue to fall, persons 65 and older will make up a growing proportion of the population.

The study reported that there are now 22.4 million persons 65 and older in the country, and they make up 10.9 per cent of the population. In 1950, 12.4 million persons 65 and older comprised about 8 per cent of the population.

By the year 2020, when the bulk of the post-World War II baby crop turns 65, there will be almost 43 million elderly persons—and they will make up about 15 per cent of the population, the report showed.

Social scientists said this growing proportion of elderly people will have a significant impact on U.S. economic and social institutions. They said the country will have to consider changes in its pension, medical care and educational systems, as well as make decisions that will affect the quality of life that the elderly will enjoy.

Among other findings in the report: • About 5 per cent of today's 65-and-older population are in institutions, such as hospitals and nursing homes.

• Females can expect to live about eight years longer than men; in 1974, women could expect to live an average of 75.9 years, compared with 69.2 years for men.

• The elderly population of the future will be mostly female, and more of them will be widows; of those 65 and older, there are now 69 males for every 100 females, whereas 40 years ago the ratio was about 80 to 100. By 2020, there will be an estimated 65 males for every 100 females of the same age.

• Today, three out of four men 65 and older are married and living with their wives while only one out of three women of the same age is married and living with her husband.

• Under No Pressure Each inmate will have to work at a prison job and take part in group discussions on prison life. Beyond that, the inmates will be under no pressure to engage in specific rehabilitation programs.

But, they will be living in an environment designed to ease many of the debilitating features of prison life and make them more prone to self-analysis and participation in decision-making.

The hope, Mr. Carlson says, is that this atmosphere will gradually lead them to voluntary involvement in such programs as vocational training, pursuing credits toward secondary school or college diplomas and counseling for drug or alcohol abuse.

Corrections magazine recently estimated that the total U.S. prison population in January had reached a record 248,716 and will continue to increase at the rate of about 11 per cent a year at least until 1985.

Even Butner has been affected by the overcrowding pressure. It was designed to hold 350 inmates. But its separate mental hospital and correctional facilities will start with a population of 500—a factor that forced the scuttling of plans to force each prisoner his own room.

U.S. Firm to Sell Saudis \$1-Billion Missile System

NEW YORK, June 1 (UPI).—The Raytheon Co. announced today that it has received a \$1.4-billion order from Saudi Arabia for the Hawk missile system, related equipment, training and emplacement construction work.

A spokesman for the electronics concern, Newell Garden, said at company headquarters in Lexington, Mass., that half the order would be supplied from Raytheon's Andover, Mass., plants and the rest of the contract executed in Saudi Arabia.

One measure of the magnitude of the order, which was received with an undisclosed down payment, was that Raytheon's total sales in 1975 came to \$2.24 billion.

In Washington, the Pentagon said today that the order will update the existing Saudi missile system, which includes mobile launchers, radar and guidance systems and a surface-to-air missile accurate to about 40,000 feet.

Since the deal is with a private company, Pentagon sources said, it will not have to be cleared with Congress, although it was approved by the Pentagon. The sources added that since the missiles are not expected to be a threat against Israel, no objections were expected in Congress.

The sources also said that the Hawk missile deal was not involved with Saudi plans to finance a similar system for Jordan. Negotiations for the Jordanian purchase, apparently fell through after members of Congress objected that these missiles would face Israel.

New Charge Made Against Japanese In Lockheed Case

TOKYO, June 1 (AP).—The Tokyo Police Department filed new charges today against Yoshio Kodama, accusing him of concealing the receipt of \$480,000 from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. Mr. Kodama, the only Japanese charged so far in connection with Lockheed's payment of \$13 million to promote the sale of its plane in Japan, was charged with violation of the foreign exchange and foreign trade control law.

Similar charges against Mr. Kodama on May 10 accused him of failing to report receipt of \$1.47 million from Lockheed.

Communist party chairman Kenji Miyamoto charged today that the leaders of the chief factions in the Liberal-Democratic party are trying to force Prime Minister Takeo Miki to resign to cover up the involvement of other leaders of the party in the Lockheed scandal. Mr. Miyamoto told a meeting of his party's central committee that the Liberal-Democrats were also trying to force Mr. Miki out to disguise public interest in the scandal and mislead the public.

Mr. Miki, who is not implicated in the scandal, contends that it is his responsibility to complete the investigation into it because the scandal erupted while he was heading the government.

The study, prepared by Jacob Siegel, a senior statistician in the Census Bureau's Population Division, showed that last year there were 49 million persons over 65, about 32 million over 60, about 22.4 million over 65, about 8.5 million over 75 and 1.9 million over 85.

The report said that the Social Security system will be affected because a larger percentage of the population will be collecting benefits, people can expect to live longer lives and collect benefits longer and people are retiring at younger ages.

"Prospective changes (in Social Security) can be financially covered by an additional period of work before or after retirement," higher general taxes or larger contributions to the retirement system on the basis of a higher rate of worker contributions or a broader income base for the present rate of contributors," Mr. Siegel wrote.

The reason for the rapid increase in the elderly population can be traced to a halt in the general rise in the number of births at about 1920, a decline in the death rate and a heavy volume of immigrants before World War I, Mr. Siegel said. As a result of the marked drop in the number of births between 1920 and 1940, the country can expect the growth rate of the 65-and-older population to drop slightly between 1990 and 2010.

"Baby Boom" Children The report said that, at about this time, the "baby boom" children of the post-World War II era will be in their mid-30s, causing the 65 and older population to leap forward by 9.6 million between the years 2010 and 2020.

In a section on health, the author suggested that the tendency of women to live longer than men may result largely from differences in their environments and life-styles, because men are generally engaged in more stressful, physically demanding and dangerous occupations.

But he noted that in the Soviet Union, where there is less discrimination in the occupational roles of men and women than there is in the United States, the life-expectancy gap between sexes is larger. Whereas U.S. women live an average of about 8 years longer than men, Russian women can expect to live an average of 9.2 years longer than their men.

The report said that for reasons that are not well understood, more men than women are killed by the chronic degenerative diseases such as cancer and heart attacks. It also said that women are more likely to go to the doctor when they are sick, particularly for serious illnesses.

Education and Jobs Another aspect of the report showed that people are more likely to reach 65 if they are affluent, educated and hold good jobs. This may be because, often have said, less physically demanding jobs, live in safer neighborhoods and can afford better medical care.

The report said that women who become widowed at 65 outlive their husbands on an average of 16 years.

Men remarry more than women because it is socially acceptable for men to marry younger women, the report said. It added that "men have a stronger motivation to marry. This may mean that they have a greater need for companionship, or a need for someone to help around the house."

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Paris Metro Strike Protests Crime Rise

PARIS, June 1 (Reuters).—Workers in Paris Metro stations went on strike for 24 hours today to protest against an increasing number of robberies and assaults underground. Subway train engineers backed the strike with a 15-minute halt.

The unions say there were 1,222 attacks in the Metro in the last 12 months, an increase of 125 per cent over the 1971 rate.

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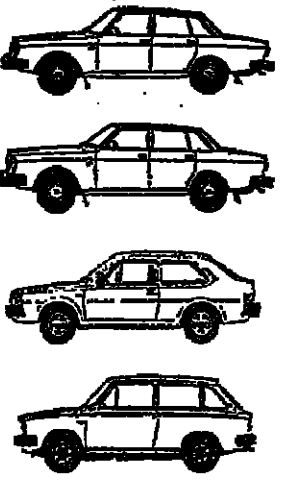


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Just initials

PARIS De Niro, Scorsese— A Chance to Compare

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 1 (UPI)—A quick glance at the posters suggests that the 1976 Cannes Festival has moved to Paris, the majority of the new films here having had their French premieres recently at Cannes.

"Taxi Driver," the winner of the Grand Prix, appears destined to repeat its phenomenal U.S. success in France. It opens here tomorrow at the Publicis Champs-Elysees, Biarritz, Boul' Mich' and Paramount Odéon. A turbulent episode of Manhattan's dark underside, it is powerfully charged by Robert De Niro's realistic portrayal of a cab driver bent on obtaining public attention and by Martin Scorsese's electric direction. Scorsese's earlier work, "Mean Streets," a story of New York's Little Italy and the breeding of criminals, in which De Niro also stars, is making its belated Parisian debut at the Marbeuf, the Olympia and Studio Médias (in English). It is interesting to compare the two films.

Probably the outstanding of all the festival's offerings—and so voted by the critics—was Francesco Rosi's "Cadaveri Eccellenti" (in French "Cadavres exquis," in English "The Context") which was just opened at the Paramount-Elysees and at the Studio Alpha (in Italian with French subtitles).

About a detective who is assigned to investigate the assassinations of a set of judges, believed to be victims of a terrorist plot, this is an exemplary piece of film-making. The acting of Lino Ventura as the detective and of Fernando Rey, Charles Vanel, Marcel Bozzuffi and Alain Cuny is of high order. Not a great film, "Cadaveri

Lino Ventura
in
Francesco
Rosi's
"Cadaveri
Eccellenti"

Eccellenti" is a striking example of adroit cinematic technique.

Roman Polanski's "Le Locataire" (at the Concorde, the Cluny Palace and the Montparnasse-Panthé) is also a thriller, but so individualistic that it virtually amounts to a solo show. It has brilliant flashes and succeeds in creating a spooky mood, but its slight narrative suffers from over-exposure.

Polanski's impersonation of a Polish-born clerk is varied and relieved with impish humor. He holds the spotlight so resolutely that Isabelle Adjani, Melvyn Douglas, Jo Van Fleet, Bernard Fresson, Lila Kedrova, Claude Dauphin and Shelley Winters are reduced to supporting-bit status. Eric Rohmer's "Le Marquis d'O" awarded a half share in the Cannes jury prize, is now at the Gaumont Champs-Elysees, the Gaumont Rive-Gauche and the Montparnasse-Panthé (in German with French subtitles). This version of Kleist's romantic novelette

seems odd because of Rohmer's uncertain treatment of the narrative. The company plays the strange story in what seems like the style of French farce.

Two other films that were shown in competition in Cannes have arrived in Paris. The first is an interminable German contribution, "Im Lauf der Zeit," ("Au Fil du Temps," at the Marais and the St. André des Arts in German with French subtitles), which for three hours follows the pointless trail of an itinerant handyman and a chance wanderer to whom he gives a lift. The second is Paul Mazursky's "Next Stop, Greenwich Village" (at the Elysees Lincoln and the St. Germain Village in English), a loose-knit comedy trying to evoke mirth from the mishaps of youngsters who join the bohemian colony in New York.

The popularity of porn films may be waning. Even in the Can-

nes film market, which hitherto has specialized in such traffic, there were fewer this year. The projection of one "adult" production, quaintly entitled "Suck It to Me, Baby," was halted.

"Silence, On Tourne" (at the Balzac, the France-Elysees and the Cluny Palace) is an attempt by Roger Coggio to spoof the manufacture of blue movies, but it is quite as tasteless and tiresome as the products it makes fun of. This oblique approach to the porn film is evidently in Paul Schrader, author of the prize-winning "Taxi Driver," has written a scenario known as "Hard-Core" in which a husband discovers that his strayed wife has turned porn star and, to win her back, goes into the blue flick trade.

N.Y. Entertainment: David Bowie, Sci-fi

NEW YORK, June 1 (UPI)—This is the way that critics or the New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"The Man Who Fell to Earth," rather complicated science-fiction tale directed by Nicolas Tölg and starring David Bowie, is beautiful and absorbing. Richard Eder says. It's about a visitor from another planet who mends a fortune through his meek knowledge of electronics but is eventually broken by a 7A-like group. According to Mr. Tölg, it is designed mainly to say something about life on earth. The choice of Bowie as he visitor with black-rimmed eyes, "is inspired, he gives an extraordinary performance." Mr. Tölg's idiosyncratic as a director "are well suited to this space legend." Also in the cast are Andy Clark, Buck Henry and Tip Topp. "They all help to make this a first-rate achievement."

"The Premonition" is described by Vincent Canby "as a psychological horror film about a deranged woman who attempts to get her natural child back from its adoptive parents and unwittingly unleashes some foolish cinematic special effects." Allen Schmitzer directed, produced and worked on the screenplay. The cast includes Richard Lynch, who may prefer to forget his participation in this," Canby says. "It's all pretty dim."

"Smile Orange," written and directed by Trevor Rhone, is a musical film. "It has some urgency and life to it, but it's terribly awkward," according to Richard Eder. Carl Bradshaw makes a funny and rather noble black swan who works tourist hotel, and makes fun of the "tumblest and palest set of tourists ever to carry plastic boulder bags." "The best parts are the good lines from the play in which it is based." But the cuts are rough, the photography turns everything to orange and cabbage color, Eder writes. "The story goes nowhere, and the humor eventually loses its sharpness and becomes insane and too local," the critic says.

"Guernica" is Fernando Arrabal's version of the Spanish Civil War. Richard Eder calls it "a grotesque and painful, absurdly obvious in parts, rough and chaotic throughout—yet in its own personal way, it is authentic." The plot is a "far-fetched melodrama" with Mariangela Melato playing a beautiful hermit, and Ron Faber as the son of a rich count who falls in love with her. Various other brothers, priests and schoolteachers are set against the passions of the Nationalist uprising and the eventual war. "The film's strength is in its images." The survival of Miss Melato and Mr. Faber, posed against a setting sun, represents the "future Spanish liberation," Eder says. "These things succeed beyond all reasonable expectations." Miss Melato "doesn't have the force for the role," but Ron Faber "makes a first-rate Spaniard."

"Won Ton Ton, the Dog That Saved Hollywood," directed by Michael Winner, "is a jumble of good jokes and bad, sloppiness, chaos and apparently any old thing that came to mind," according to Richard Eder. "What saves it is Madeline Kahn." He calls her a "genuine comedian, with a kind of unwavering purpose at right angles to reality." The plot, about a dog and movie-mak-



Rock Hudson
"Embryo."

ing in the '30s, is "minimal." Bruce Dern plays a movie director "adequately," Art Carney, as a studio mogul, "is funny for a while, but eventually becomes nothing but roaring." Eder says. "The dog is all right, but Miss Kahn upstages him."

"Mother, Jugs and Speed," directed by Peter Yates and written by Tom Mankiewicz, "is essentially a fraud," Vincent Canby says, "and typical of so many comedies that assume that a lunatic juxtaposition of slapstick, brutal realism, obscenities, romance and bad humor automatically make an important statement about the world we live in. Mostly it makes a mess of a film." Allen Garfield, the interpretation of American seediness, "plays the president of an ambulance company that employs Bill Cosby as Mother, Raquel Welch as Jugs, the switchboard operator, Harry Keitel as Speed, a suspended policeman, Larry Hagman is Murdoch, "whose running gag is to have sex with the patients in the back of the ambulance." Canby thinks it's a "rip-off of vulgarity, poor taste and shock, which, like guns, should be kept away from film makers who don't know how to use them."

"Drive-In," is two movies for the price of one; first the one at the drive-in, a movie called "Disaster '76"; and second, the activity in the cars at the drive-in. Lawrence Van Gelder says, "It possesses the virtue of fresh faces, the drawback of uneven acting, writing and the limited appeal of what is basically a juvenile story." Enough of "Disaster '76" is shown to merit a "short, sweet and frequently funny," from the critic. Ron Amateau directed.

"Embryo," directed by Ralph Nelson, "is just about as tacky a science-fiction film as you could hope to attend for unintentional laughs," relates Vincent Canby. Rock Hudson is a widowed, brilliant research scientist who injects a growth hormone into a fetus. Ten days later the fetus is an ex-model-turned-actress, Barbara Carrera. This variation of the Frankenstein theme "assumes that the public will buy anything if the subject is presented solemnly enough. The acting and direction are dreadful, and the screenplay is a joke."

"Leadbelly," directed by Gordon Parks and written by Ernest Kinoy, "is less a failure in execution than a mistake in conception," according to Vincent Canby. Huddie Ledbetter, better known as Leadbelly, the black American folk singer and guitarist, died in 1945 after a

hard, violent life, much of it spent on Southern chain gangs and in Northern jails. Parks and Kinoy "have imposed their own particular kind of order on the Leadbelly story. It's as if the film were a recollection of the legend rather than of the man." Roger E. Moseley, in the lead, "seems the result of careful study, not the eruption of furious passions." Elide Harris sings the soundtrack of Leadbelly music, "so effectively that it has no connection with the man we see on the screen. It remains a sort of voice-over commentary to the events we witness," Canby says.

"The Man Who Skied Down Everest," winner of this year's Oscar for best documentary, is a record of the 1970 expedition led by the Japanese skier Yui-chiro Miura. It involved as many as 800 people, cost \$3 million and the lives of six Sherpa guides. But for Vincent Canby "the movie makes the whole thing look like an Evel Knievel stunt that mankind could live without." The narration is said to be based on Miura's diary. "If he had put some of his prose on the bottom of his skis, he would probably still be stuck to the face of the mountain." Canby finds the final two-minute run "something of an anti-climax." If this film won the Oscar, "how dreary were the contending features?"

"Bawmpe," a movie about the use of camels in the U.S. cavalry in Texas in the 1800s, "should have been a nice, small movie," Richard Eder says, "instead, it stretches into an underpopulated two hours and five minutes." The producer-director, Joe Camp, "thinks that subtlety is unsuitable for children, so he feeds them mush." The camels, greeted at first with sneers, are loved in the end. "Everybody in the cast, including James Hampton, Denver Fyfe and Slim Pickens, overacts," Eder says.

Plays

"The Architect and the Emperor of Assyria," Fernando Arrabal's play in French, has been translated into English by Edward D'Harcourt and Adele Shank. For Clive Barnes it was "a great theatrical experience." The confrontation between the architect and the emperor "is interesting but what makes it compelling is Arrabal's brilliant use of it." The language "floats, jumps and sparkles. There is a dazzling madness of words," Barnes calls Tom O'Borgan's staging, "elegantly inventive. The best thing he has done in years." There is an alternating cast; on the first night Laszlo Perez as the architect and Ronald Perlman as the emperor "were brilliant; their roles were taken with love and care." Arrabal, says Canby, "is a playwright to be honored, treasured and understood."

"Something's Afoot" is a musical mystery, set in England in 1933, about a dead man and his missing wife. Clive Barnes says that the music is "terrible, the lyrics clumsy and the point of the production, directed by Tony Tanner, is camp taken to lengths that are almost as distasteful as they are ridiculous." But the performances "had gusto," with Gary Beach as a villainous fortune hunter, Tessie O'Shea, "as the star, brings a certain good humor to the proceedings." Tony Tanner directed. The book, music and lyrics are by James McDonald, David Voe and Robert Gerlach.

WINE

A Chance to Taste Some Winners

By Jon Winthrop

MACON, France (UPI)—Some wine lovers like to learn as much as they can about a single wine or group of wines. Others try to taste as many wines as possible from many different sources.

In either case, it's easier said than done. They usually have to rely on their local wine merchant. Some try to get in a few weeks or an occasional vacation visiting vineyards. Wine clubs are another possibility but limited choice and preselection take the fun out of the hunt.

In France, wine competitions offer the amateur a chance to broaden his scope. Because they are competitions, they offer a reasonable guarantee of quality plus the excitement of personal discovery. Best of all, they offer an up-to-date guide for buying direct from vineyards. (Even if you don't attend you can use the lists of winners as a buying guide.)

The better-known of the two national fairs is the Concours Général des Vins de France at the Foire Nationale de Macon, held every year at the beginning of March. But the Concours des Grands Vins de France at the Foire Nationale de Macon, held during the second half of May, may be even more reliable as a guide to good wine.

Better Organized

For one thing, the judging is better organized and the wines submitted are not as well known. This means that there is less temptation on the grower to stretch out his winning wines with inferior vats of the same wine.

The Macon fair began on a

modest scale 22 years ago. In 1971, the wine judging became a major event in the wine world, with invitations going out to producers all over France.

This year 4,410 sample bottles were judged by some 800 tasters, grouped into three to five-man juries, each with about a score of bottles in front of them. Part of their work had already been done for them in a preselection that had eliminated a large number of samples sent in several weeks earlier.

The tasters were mostly French—growers, shippers, wine brokers and merchants, restaurateurs (among them, Jean Troisgros)—with a scattering of Americans, British, Swiss and Germans. Most were men.

Ground Rules

At 9 in the morning of the judging, the jurors gathered in the auditorium of the Lycée Agricole of Davayé, a small village in the hills west of Macon. The president of the concours, Jean Barbet, explained the ground rules: This was not an occasion to pass out prizes to your friends and relations but a serious, individual judgment of the wines set before you. Smoking was, of course, out of the question. Silence was to be the rule, for each taster was to make his own personal judgment, undisturbed by his neighbor's favorable or dis- obliging remarks.

The temptation to exchange opinions and to group judgments at each table was overwhelming. The same sort of thing takes place at Paris but there the jurors have no prior briefing.

In Paris you are asked to give a numerical rating of each wine for appearance, aroma, taste and

overall impression. This is not a very good system because some people regularly mark high and some low, which confuses the issue. For instance, one taster's 18 out of 20 will be another's 15 out of 20, which might well be a low mark for a high grader.

At Macon the tasters are asked to rate wine as: Excellent, Very Good, Good, All Right and Mediocre/Eliminated, for the "eye," "nose," "mouth," and overall harmony of each wine, and to give their observations on each sample. The organizers fill in and totalize on a uniform scale the numerical equivalents with their coefficients (the color of a wine is obviously far less important than its taste).

A Label

The prize-winning wines may wear a special label stating what medal they won in which year. Only the precise wine (the quantity of it is not) is authorized to wear the label.

No doubt some producers may stretch things a bit, saying "my wines have won a medal" when they should be saying "this vatful of one of my wines" won the distinction. But the rules are such that they encourage growers, whose personal production and personal reputation are at stake, to be more scrupulous in their claims.

(To obtain the list of winners at Macon, write for the *Palmarès du Concours des Grands Vins de la Foire Nationale de Macon*, at 2 Rue Gambetta, 71 Macon. For the Paris winners, write for the *Palmarès du Concours des Produits du Salon International de l'Agriculture* at 19 Boulevard Henri IV, 75004 Paris.)

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geändert	LH 703	HAMBURG	11.50	11.40	A 1-3
geändert	LH 601	TEHERAN-MUENCHEN	11.55	11.45	A 1-3
geändert	LH 722	HANNOVER	11.55	11.55	A 1-3
geändert	PA 73	MUENCHEN	11.55	11.55	-
geändert	PA 687	BERLIN	11.55	12.05	A 1-3
geändert	IB 684	MALAGA-MADRID	12.00	12.05	B 8-
geändert	LH 253	WIEN	12.00	11.40	B 5-
geändert	LH 715	BREMEN	12.00	11.50	A 1-3
geändert	LH 083	AMSTERDAM	12.05	12.00	B 5-
geändert	LH 629	KHARTOUM-SALONIKI	12.05	11.50	B 5-
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Lissan's Profits Soar, Firm Eyes U.S. Plant

YO, June 1 (Reuters).—Lissan's profits soared by 179 per cent over last year, the company reported today. Lissan, a subsidiary of the Japanese car giant Nissan, reported a profit of 52.2 billion yen (about \$400 million) up from 18.8 billion yen in 1975. The company's sales rose to 1.8 trillion yen from 1.3 trillion yen in 1975. The company set an annual dividend of 8 yen.

Lissan also reported it is studying the possibility of setting up a plant in the United States, although no decision has been taken on where the factory would be built.

st German Payments Hit Bil Deficit

KFURT, June 1 (AP).—Germany's basic payments balance produced a preliminary deficit of 723 million marks in April against a surplus of 639 million in March, and a deficit of 1.1 billion marks in April, the Bundesbank announced.

The basic payments balance, considered the best for West Germany's situation, includes only accounts and long-term transactions. Current accounts showed a surplus of 1.1 billion marks in April, up from 1.4 billion in March, and a surplus of 1.3 billion marks in April, a year ago.

Term capital transactions, a preliminary deficit of 1.8 billion marks in April, 1975, and a deficit of 1.3 billion marks in April, 1975.

Outlays Rise in Quarter

ON, June 1 (AP-DJ).—Manufacturing industry capital outlays totaling 10.4 billion marks in the first quarter, 1976, up from 9.4 billion in the first quarter of 1975, reported by the Federal Statistical Office.

Company Report

Company	1975	1976
Continental	925.4	866.3
Deutsche Bank	10.1	8.9
Deutsche Lufthansa	0.25	0.22

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Tender documents for the following contracts in Mauritius available and can be obtained from the Consulting Engineer:

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6. Pipework, valves, cabling, etc. and all ancillary equipment.

Technical No. 7602.

Mechanical/Electrical Plant for 3 MVA Hydro-Electric Power on the River.

1. Main Water Treatment Plant for 3 MVA Hydro-Electric Power on the River.

2. 5 MVA, 6.6 KV Generators.

3. 5 MVA, 6.6 KV/22KV Transformers.

4. 22 KV Busbar comprising 3 No. OCB's.

5. Control Panels.

6. Pipework, valves, cabling, etc. and all ancillary equipment.

Technical No. 7614.

Mechanical/Electrical Plant for Booster Pumping Station on the River.

1. 150 L/s Horizontal split casing pumps.

2. Control Panel.

3. Pipework, valves, instrumentation, etc.

Fed's Money Policy Is Blamed N.Y. Stock Fizzle Explained

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 1 (NYT).—The stock market, after a standing start early this year, has stagnated for the last three months to the immense puzzlement of investors. By late February, the Dow Jones industrial had boomed nearly 17 per cent over last year's close—an astonishing feat in such a short time—to challenge the 1,000 level. But by late Friday the blue-chip average was down to 975.23 and if the bull market was not over, it certainly appeared to have gone into hiding.

So what is Wall Street saying about market prospects between now and Labor Day, a period that will embrace the national political conventions? In retrospect it appears many investors simply set their sights too high. They were swept along by the heavy volume that accompanied the surging stock prices of January and February. But the record daily average of more than 30 million shares early this year has throttled back to 18 million.

Some analysts early on quoted the Wall Street Journal that "January sets the tone for the year and they blithely forecast 1,200 or better in the Dow by Labor Day. But today, nobody seems to envisage a target above 1,100. 'What we've got,' declared one economist, 'is a nice orderly business expansion and the market simply got ahead of the recovery.'"

During the last four weeks—a period of rather pronounced weakness for both stock and bond prices—interest rates have gone up in response to moves by the Fed to slow the growth in the money supply. The Fed, in turn, fears that if the money supply increases too rapidly it will spark inflationary expectations and cause undue upward pressure on prices and rates generally, thereby blunting the economic recovery.

One analyst believes that investors are overreacting to changes in interest rates and that recent moves by the Fed are merely "tactical" in nature. As for the market, here is his forecast: "I see stock prices trending higher this summer. My guess is that the Dow won't go below 950 or above 1,100 by Labor Day."

The closest watchers of the Fed's every move are the money-market economists on Wall Street and some of them, too, suggest that the stock market has become unduly sensitive to interest rate changes. The critical short-term rate is the rate on federal funds, or inter-bank loans of reserves on deposit at Federal Reserve banks. The Fed has pushed this rate recently from 4 3/4 per cent to 5 1/2 per cent. Only last July, when economic recovery was in its infancy, the rate moved briefly above 6 per cent.

David Jones, a money-market economist for Arthur G. Lanson & Co., expects the acceleration in money-supply growth to flatten during July and August and that—sometime in June—the Fed will raise the present federal funds rate by one more notch.

"Once the Fed stabilizes the rate," Mr. Jones said, "this should provide a favorable background for the stock market and I would expect stock prices to move higher."

Country Seen 'Going to the Dogs'

LONDON, June 1 (NYT).—An American businessman in a three-piece suit was standing in the lobby of a hotel here recently, speaking loudly and authoritatively to three respectful, white-jacketed waiters.

"The trouble with this country," he was saying, "is it's going to the dogs."

Not many visitors are known to discuss Britain in quite that manner, but the businessman's view of what ails Britain seems to be not much different from that of a few thousand powerful individuals who have been much behind the persistent fall of the British pound.

They are foreign governments and their bankers and businessmen who receive pounds in return for the goods that they sell to Britain. As Britain buys more abroad than it sells, the foreigners have more pounds than they need.

They can keep the pounds as an investment, or they can sell them in world currency markets. By keeping them or selling them, they keep the value of the pound to rise or fall.

Labor Party Blamed for Decline of Pound

By Peter T. Kilborn

Many of those foreigners today are unhappy with the way Britain manages its affairs, and they have been voting their displeasure more effectively by selling their pounds than by lecturing hotel waiters.

A recent spate of news about Britain's economic decline, even though Prime Minister James Callaghan and his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, have been insisting, with obvious pique, that the pound is now undervalued.

The first news broke on Friday. A group of Labor party leaders, but not including Mr. Callaghan or Mr. Healey, published a 70,000-word road map for party policy over the next decade. Among other things, it called for increased public spending for public welfare programs and nationalization of more British industries.

Then, over the weekend, the press was deluged with government leaks that public spending was running out of control and that the Treasury was considering massive cuts, a full year ahead of cuts that it had scheduled to begin making next year.

The document published Friday is unlikely to win the government's support unless the entire party endorses it at its annual convention in the fall. But its call for increases in public spending as contrasted with the government's efforts to make cuts shows foreign holders of pounds a deep division within the ruling party, and sows doubts about its ability to manage the economy.

Economists here and abroad have been blaming spending for many of Britain's current economic ills, from a high national debt this year to the inability of private industry to muster the financial resources to invest in new factories and thus to generate new growth of the economy.

A Hot Subject

Nationalization, too, has revived a hot subject. Nationalization in Britain has helped maintain jobs, but government-owned companies are Britain's biggest money losers. Their losses end up as part of the national debt.

By a single vote on a questionable procedural motion, the government last week moved a step closer to nationalizing the shipbuilding and aircraft industries—a cherished goal of the Labor party's left wing. But the con-

Investors Await Signal From Fed

NEW YORK, June 1 (NYT).—With investors apparently keeping watch for a possible change in U.S. monetary policy, stock prices eased in one of the slowest sessions of the year on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Analysts said the major uncertainty hanging over the market concerns the future course of monetary policy and its impact on interest rates.

They suggested that Wall Street will pay close attention to the next set of weekly banking figures following the sharp decline in the monetary aggregates in the latest week.

A continuation of the downturn in money supply would be viewed as bullish because it could indicate the Federal Reserve may no longer have to lean toward tighter money, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 2.10 points to 973.13, and declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 740 to about 650.

Volume totaled 13.88 million shares, compared with 16.86 million on Friday. The market was closed yesterday.

U.S. Shoe sagged 3 to 28 3/4, while Du Pont lost 2 1/8 to 149. Tandy Corp., a manufacturer of citizen band radios, dropped 1 5/8 to 35 following a published report which raised the possibility of a flattening out in demand for CBs by next fall.

J.C. Penney backed off 1 1/4 to 51 1/2, while Litton Industries slipped 1 1/8 to 15 1/8.

Other stocks in retreat included IBM down 3 1/8 to 254, Federated Department Stores 1 1/2 to 43 3/4, Blue Bell 1 1/4 to 39 1/2, and Eastman Kodak 1 1/8 to 100 1/8.

But Raytheon rose 1 1/8 to 54 1/8. It said it signed an agreement to sell Hawk missile systems to Saudi Arabia valued at \$1.140 billion.

Iowa Beef Processing climbed 1 1/8 to 33 1/8.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange declined. Losers topped gainers, 372 to 129. Turnover amounted to 44,865 contracts, down from 59,999 contracts Friday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.25 to 102.91.

Bergens Brunswig "a" fell 1 1/4 to 7 1/2. It said the Medicaid reserve fund under its prepaid Medicaid contract with North

Carolina had insufficient cash to process providers' claims which were payable May 28.

Danamon Oil was unchanged at 7 3/8 on over 80,000 shares, but Knickerbocker Toy rose 1/2 to 18 5/8.

Grain futures prices rose up to 18 cents a bushel on the

Chicago Board of Trade on buying linked with rumored grain sales.

At one time soybeans were up 18 cents a bushel and wheat 16 while soybean meal rose about \$6 a ton and soybean oil nearly 3 1/2 cent a pound. Corn advanced around 4 and oats around 1 1/2.

Arab-U.S. Bank Is the Latest To Set Up a Branch in N.Y.

By Ann Crittenden

this will be the first to open for business in the United States.

The formation of the UBAF bank has been in the works for at least two years, but its arrival coincides with a dramatic upsurge in the number of foreign banks seeking to establish operations in New York.

According to the New York State Banking Department, some nine new agencies, branches or subsidiaries of foreign banks were authorized between the end of 1974 and the present for a total of 118 entities representing 78 foreign banks.

And in the last two or three weeks alone, a banking official says, 10 or 15 more banks have expressed an interest in opening in New York City. In his view, the rush may reflect not only the economic upturn and the conviction among foreign bankers that the United States is currently one of the world's most stable countries—both economically and politically—but also a movement to begin operations in this country before the passage of legislation restricting the operations of foreign banks here.

The UBAF bank's "strongest point," according to Kevin Wolflein, its president, lies in its backers, who constitute a who's who of Middle Eastern finance.

Some Central Banks

The 20 shareholders represent every Arab country and include the central banks of Egypt, Morocco and Oman as well as five other institutions controlled by Arab governments.

These authorities, according to an official of the New York State Banking Department, are expected to use the bank as a key funnel for Arab investment in the United States, with the bank's staff providing management services for investments ranging from short-term money-market deposits and U.S. Treasury bills to longer-term direct investment here.

On the other hand, the bank "is going to act as a window for American corporations looking into the Middle East," according to Mr. Wolflein, who came to the bank a few months ago after opening a Tokyo branch for First Chicago.

"We can introduce them to our shareholders and find people who can advise them on site wherever they want to go in the Middle East," he said.

He said he expected that the bank's project financing would be concentrated on the steel and chemical industries.

Many Bids Received For IMF Gold Sale

WASHINGTON, June 1 (Reuters).—The International Monetary Fund has already received a large number of mail bids for the 780,000 ounces of gold it is to sell by auction tomorrow, informed sources said here.

The deadline for the submission of bids is 11 a.m. tomorrow.

Profits from the auction and from future sales will be used to finance a special trust fund to aid the poorest of the developing nations.

French Price Index

PARIS, June 1 (AP-DJ).—The French wholesale price index for industrial goods increased 1.7 per cent to 189.5 in April, the Finance Ministry announced today. Based on 100 equalling 1962, April's index compares with 186.1 (revised) a month earlier and 191.3 a year ago.

Dutch Raise Bank Rate

AMSTERDAM, June 1 (Reuters).—The Dutch bank rate will be raised to 4.5 per cent from 4 per cent effective today, in view of domestic interest rate developments, the Dutch central bank said. Other interest rates will be raised by 0.5 per cent effective today.

U.S. Machine Tool Orders Drop 8.6 Per Cent in Month

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP-DJ).—U.S. machine tool orders in April dropped 8.6 per cent from March, but industry executives regard the decline as a normal month-to-month fluctuation rather than indication of a trend. A reduction in orders for export more than offset a small increase in orders from domestic plants, industry figures indicate.

The April figures do illustrate, however, that so far the recovery in demand for these machines used to shape most metal parts is gradual and hesitant, rather than a steep upward climb.

Machine tool orders in April totaled \$148.9 million, down 8.6 per cent from \$162.9 million in March, according to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

Despite the decline, the April order figure was the second highest for any month since the \$170.4 million of October, 1974, according to the association's records. The April total was 55 per cent higher than the year-earlier \$96.1 million.

Orders from domestic plants in April were \$136.1 million, up 1.8 per cent from \$133.7 million in March, and 67 per cent higher than the \$81.6 million of April, 1975, the association said.

That was the highest level of domestic orders since the \$162.7 million of September, 1974.

However, orders of machines for export dropped to \$12.8 million from a relatively high \$29.2 million in March. Export orders in April, 1975, were \$14.5 million.

Despite the gradual order improvement over the last year, machine tool orders still lag well behind shipments. As a result,

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

Extract from Audited Accounts

	27th Feb. 1976	28th Feb. 1975
	£000	£000
Total Shareholders' Funds,	21,429	18,771
Share Capital	7,000	7,000
Retained Profit	2,083	1,481
Subordinated Loans (£ equivalent)	12,345	10,290
Deposits	311,215	270,947
Loans	194,216	144,766
Total Assets	338,066	295,902
Profit before Taxation	1,732	1,570
Profit after Taxation	812	724

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

29-30 Cornhill, London EC3V 3QA
Telephone: 01-623 5861. Telex: 883661

Jointly owned by

The Sanwa Bank Ltd The Mitsui Bank Ltd
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1976 - High-Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E	3 m. cum. High Low	Change Over Close	— 1976 — Stocks and Div in \$					Sis. P/E	3 m. cum. High Low	Change Over Close	— 1976 — Stocks and Div in \$					Sis. P/E	3 m. cum. High Low	Change Over Close
					High-Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E	3 m. cum. High Low	Change Over Close				High-Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E	3 m. cum. High Low	Change Over Close			
372	ARSLab	16	102	41	45	45	13	15	195	15	195	15	69	47	ARASy	1.65	37	50	32	32
373	ACF Ind	16	102	41	45	45	13	15	195	15	195	15	140	93	Archden	32	7	25	11	11
374	ACF Ind	16	102	41	45	45	13	15	195	15	195	15	22	20	Archden	32	7	25	11	11
375	ACF Ind	16	102	41	45	45	13	15	195	15	195	15	22	20	Archden	32	7	25	11	11
376	ACF Ind	16	102	41	45	45	13	15	195	15	195	15	22	20	Archden	32	7	25	11	11
377	ACF Ind	16	102	41	45	45	13	15	195	15	195	15	22	20	Archden	32	7	25	11	11
378	ACF Ind	16	102	41	45	45	13	15	195	15	195	15	22	20	Archden	32	7	25	11	11
379	ACF Ind	16	102	41	45	45	13	15	195	15	195	15	22	20	Archden	32	7	25	11	11
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Dominion Securities Corporation Harris & Partners Limited	A. E. Ames & Co. Limited	Wood Gundy Limited
Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited	McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited	Richardson Securities of Canada
Burns Fry Limited	Pitfield, Mackay, Ross & Company Limited	Greenhalghs Incorporated
Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited	Midland Doherty Limited	Pemberton Securities Limited
Odum Brown & T. B. Read Ltd.	Bell, Gounlock & Company, Limited	Crang & Ostiguy Inc.
Lévesque, Beaudin Inc.	Walwyn, Stodgell & Gairdner Ltd.	Bongard, Leslie & Co. Ltd.
Cochran Murray & Wisner Limited	Equitable Securities Limited	Houston, Willoughby Limited
C. J. Hodgson, Richardson Inc.	Mead & Co. Limited	Molson Rousseau & Co. Limited
Scotia Bond Company Limited		Russell T. Leckie Incorporated

هكذا من الازدحام

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES
June 1, 1976
Cash prices for various commodities including oil, grain, and metals.

pean Markets
day's closing prices (local currencies)

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.80
Barley	1.50
Oats	1.20
Rye	1.10
Maize	1.00
Sorghum	0.90
Millet	0.80
Buckwheat	0.70
Rice	0.60
Beans	0.50
Peas	0.40
Lentils	0.30
Flour	0.20
Sugar	0.10
Coffee	0.05
Tea	0.02
Cocoa	0.01
Oil	0.005
Alcohol	0.002
Tobacco	0.001
Spices	0.0005
Herbs	0.0002
Medicines	0.0001
Others	0.00005

NEW YORK FUTURES
June 1, 1976
Futures prices for various commodities including oil, grain, and metals.

COMMODITY INDEX
June 1, 1976
Index values for various commodity groups.

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.80
Barley	1.50
Oats	1.20
Rye	1.10
Maize	1.00
Sorghum	0.90
Millet	0.80
Buckwheat	0.70
Rice	0.60
Beans	0.50
Peas	0.40
Lentils	0.30
Flour	0.20
Sugar	0.10
Coffee	0.05
Tea	0.02
Cocoa	0.01
Oil	0.005
Alcohol	0.002
Tobacco	0.001
Spices	0.0005
Herbs	0.0002
Medicines	0.0001
Others	0.00005

U.S. Commodity Prices
June 1, 1976
Detailed list of commodity prices including oil, grain, and metals.

Toronto Stocks
June 1, 1976
Stock prices for various companies in Toronto.

Company	Price
Bank of Montreal	1.80
Imperial Oil	1.50
Canadian Pacific	1.20
Alcan	1.10
Inco	1.00
Ontario Power	0.90
Northern Telecom	0.80
Manitowac	0.70
Stelco	0.60
Algoma	0.50
Steel Dynamics	0.40
Others	0.30

London Commodities
June 1, 1976
Commodity prices for various goods in London.

London Metals Market
June 1, 1976
Metal prices for various commodities in London.

Commodity	Price
Gold	1.80
Silver	1.50
Copper	1.20
Aluminum	1.10
Iron	1.00
Steel	0.90
Others	0.80

Paris
June 1, 1976
Stock prices for various companies in Paris.

Company	Price
BNP Paribas	1.80
Crédit Lyonnais	1.50
Société Générale	1.20
Comptoir d'Escompte	1.10
Paribas	1.00
Others	0.90

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks
June 1, 1976
Stock prices for various companies over-the-counter.

Company	Price
Amgen	1.80
Boehringer	1.50
Novartis	1.20
Roche	1.10
Sandoz	1.00
Others	0.90

Montreal Stocks
June 1, 1976
Stock prices for various companies in Montreal.

Company	Price
Bank of Montreal	1.80
Imperial Oil	1.50
Canadian Pacific	1.20
Alcan	1.10
Inco	1.00
Ontario Power	0.90
Others	0.80

European Gold Markets
June 1, 1976
Gold prices for various locations in Europe.

Location	Price
London	1.80
Zurich	1.50
Frankfurt	1.20
Paris	1.10
Others	1.00

Summaries
June 1, 1976
Summary of market activity for various sectors.

Sector	Index
Industrial	1.80
Financial	1.50
Consumer	1.20
Healthcare	1.10
Technology	1.00
Others	0.90

Most Active
June 1, 1976
List of the most actively traded stocks.

Stock	Volume
Bank of Montreal	1.80
Imperial Oil	1.50
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SE Index
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SE Index values for various sectors.

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Trading in N.Y.
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Trading volume for various stocks in New York.

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SE Index
June 1, 1976
SE Index values for various sectors.

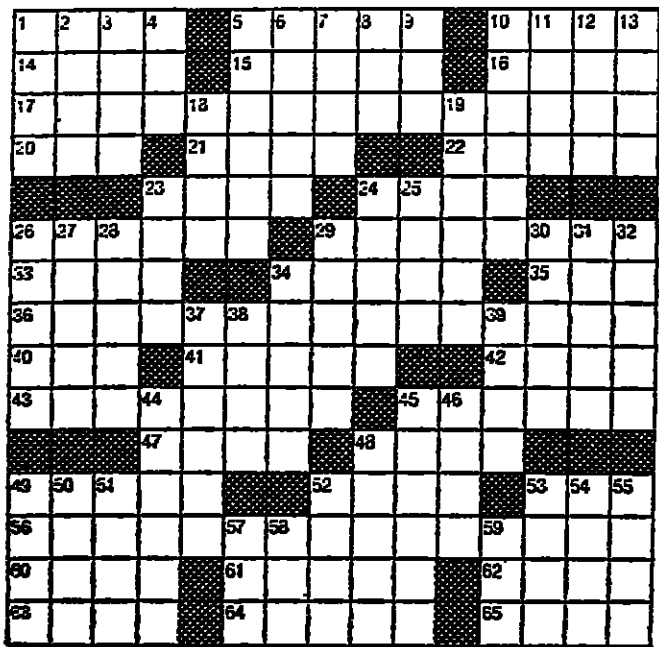
Sector	Index
Industrial	1.80
Financial	1.50
Consumer	1.20
Healthcare	1.10
Technology	1.00
Others	0.90

U.S. Shares
June 1, 1976
Summary of U.S. stock market activity.

CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

Edited by Will Weng

<u>ACROSS</u>		52 Dog-paddled	26 Galsworthy's
1 All our	53 Iron or ice	56 Corsage filler	"Property"
4 yesterdays	56 Incessant	27 Bangor neighbor	38 Less common
5 Quarters for	61 Decay by	28 Breed of cattle	30 Church officer
10 Viva-voce	62 Sharif	31 Employing	32 Aspect
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15 Word on a	64 Adam's ale	35 timetable	38 Louise or
Czech check	65 Divulge	36 Victoria	39 Image
16 Large knife		40 Bachus's	41 retinue
17 Creamy desserts	<u>DOWN</u>	45 Boy	46 Cougar
20 Low island	1 Gregory	48 Stockholder	49 Become lumpy
21 Grocery item	2 Charley-horse	50 Verd heroine	51 Obstruct
22 Respond	3 "Masterpiece"	52 Photo	53 Russia's
23 Got going	4 on wheels	54 Kind of shift	55 Bronx! girl
24 Wiscareaks	4 Stark peak	56 Kromt's	57 Not many
26 Quagmire	5 Totalities	58 Singer's	59 syllable
27 Tennis prize	6 Excruciated	59 Tennis shot	
33 Asian sea	7 Kind of sax		
34 Key dice throw	8 Jackie's sister		
35 Airborne lava	9 Go awry		
36 Site of a U.S.	10 Preoccupy		
naval base	11 Sub follower		
46 Undivided	12 Templeton		
41 Lyon product	13 Perplexed		
42 Swindles	14 Kent's		
43 Left high	co-worker		
and dry	19 Egging		
45 Cake or rubber	23 Game division		
47 Brother of Eris	24 U.S. general		
48 Eschew	25 Declare		
49 Potted plants			



WEATHER

C F			C F		
ALGATZE	24	15 Clear	HADRO	29	84 Clear
AMSTERDAM	15	89 Cloudy	MILAN	27	81 Clear
ANAKRA	18	84 Cloudy	MONTREAL	—	Unavailable
ANTWERP	23	82 Cloudy	MOSCOW	—	Shawers
BELEUT	28	82 Clear	MUNICH	12	24
BERGRADE	16	61 Rain	NEW YORK	23	28 Cloudy
BERLIN	15	84 Cloudy	OSLO	21	29 Cloudy
BITSSELS	15	29 Overcast	PARIS	18	64 Overcast
BUCAREST	29	68 Cloudy	PRAGUE	20	63 Cloudy
BUDAPEST	17	83 Cloudy	REIMS	18	64 Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	83 Cloudy	SOFIA	17	63 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	34 Overcast	STOCKHOLM	13	69 Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72 Clear	TOKYO	18	64 Cloudy
DALLAS	17	89 Shwrs	TRIPOLI	28	29 Sunny
EDINBURGH	12	33 Rain	TEL AVIV	28	29 Sunny
FLORENCE	24	75 Cloudy	TUNIS	28	81 Clear
FRANKFURT	13	57 Cloudy	VIENNA	18	64 Cloudy
GENOVA	23	73 Variable	WARSAW	29	29 Sunny
HELSINKI	16	28 Overcast	WASHINGTON	29	29 Sunny
HONGKONG	15	89 Rain	ZURICH	13	29 Shwrs
LAS PALMAS	21	74 Clear			
LISBON	29	84 Clear			
LONDON	13	33 Variable			
LOS ANGELES	16	81 Clear			

(Yesterday's readings at A.S. Canada
at 1700 G.M.T. others at 1200 G.M.T.)

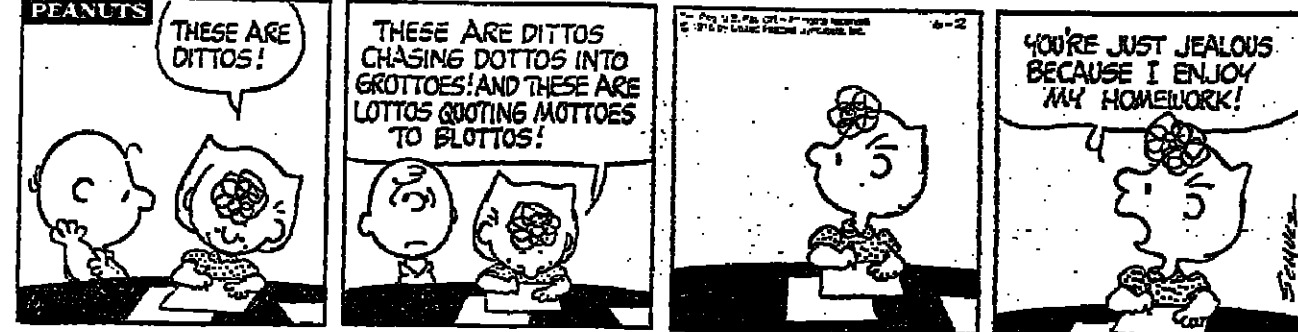
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

June 1, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied.

for the U.S. (a) - (also):		(b) - weekly: (C) - regularly: (D) - irregularly:	
(v) Alexander Fund.....	\$7.19	(v) KB Income Fund.....	LF1,614
(v) American Bond Fund.....	\$8.59	(v) Kleinwort Int'l Income.....	\$10.61
(v) Austral. Select Fd.....	\$3.26	(v) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. Fd.....	\$30.04
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:		(v) Leverage Cap. Bond.....	\$26.42
(v) Barbours.....	SPF5.15	LLOYD'S INTERNATIONAL MGT. S.A.:	
(v) Bank of Montreal.....	\$7.00	(v) L-1 East Multi-way Fd.....	SPF03.59
(v) Grolier.....	SPF4.90	(v) Lloyd Int'l Income.....	\$9.66
(v) Stockher.....	SPB6.95	(v) Luxemb.....	\$18.96
(v) Swiss Int'l.....	\$7.21	(v) Mediobank Sel. Fund.....	\$9.68
(v) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.....	\$13.99	(v) North Ind. Fund.....	\$21.15
(v) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.....	\$6.40	(v) Northw. Ind. Fund.....	\$23.15
(v) Can. Secur. Fd.....	\$7.46	(v) Overseas Int'l.....	\$11.50
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:		(v) Nippon Fund.....	\$41.59
(v) Capital Int'l.....	\$14.48	(v) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.....	\$16.40
(v) Capital Paris S.A.....	\$7.70	(v) Nor. Secur. Fund.....	\$8.40
(v) Capital Reinvestm't.....	LF1,122	(v) Overseas Intern'l.....	\$6.31
(v) Capital World Fd.....	\$10.61	(v) Putnam Intern'l Fund.....	\$32.00
(v) Citadel Fund.....	\$3.01	(v) Putnam Int'l Income.....	\$10.75
(v) Cleveland Offshore Fd.....	\$231.93	(v) Reinvestm't.....	LF2,077
(v) C.M. Bond Int'l. Certs.....	\$11.23	(v) Safe Trust Fund.....	\$10.70
(v) Convert. P'd Int'l. B. Certs.....	\$12.43	(v) Samuel Portfolio.....	SPF06.36
(v) Euro Bond Fd N.Y.....	\$5.63	(v) Swiss Int'l Income N.Y.....	\$4.63
CREDIT SUISSE:		SEARO:	
(v) Canaan.....	SPF57	(v) Sef. Prof. (N.A.V.).....	\$12.90
(v) C.B. Bond Fund.....	SPF09.75	(v) CEF Fund.....	SPF2.90
(v) C.S. Ponds-Int'l.....	SPF85	(v) Ceres Fund.....	SPF4.45
(v) C.S. World Fd.....	SPF22.90	(v) C.F. Fund.....	SPF4.45
(v) D.C. Euro-Valor.....	SPF12.90	(v) GMS Special Fund.....	DM68.40
(v) D.C. World Fd.....	\$4.31	SOFID GROUPE GENETRA:	
(v) Crosby Fund S.A.....	\$4.31	(v) Furon Ser. B. & Res.....	SPF1,067.50
(v) D.C.G.....	\$39.84	(v) Securwiss.....	SE857
(v) Dollar Fund (ex-div.).....	\$1.16	(v) Serus Fund.....	\$316.75
(v) D.M. Bond Fd.....	\$18.75	SWISS BANK CORP.:	
(v) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd.....	\$11.79	(v) America-Valor.....	SPF45.00
(v) Europe Obligations.....	LF1,007	(v) Internat'l.....	SPF2.75
DEX INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:		(v) Schweizer New Secs.....	SPF11
(v) Concentra.....	DM15.30	(v) Univ. Bond Selectm't.....	SPF13.50
(v) D.M. Bond Fd.....	DM17.90	(v) Talent Global Fund.....	\$6.90
FIDELITY:		(v) Tokyo Pac. Bond (Excl.).....	\$25.25
(v) Fidelity Amer. Assets.....	\$16.93	(v) Transpac Fund.....	\$20.61
(v) Fidelity Div. Sec. Tr.....	\$51.93	UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
(v) Fidelity Europ. Bond.....	\$27.95	(v) Amca U.S. Sh.....	SPF3.50
(v) Fidelity Pacific Fund.....	\$37.95	(v) Bond Index.....	SPF5.75
(v) Fidelity World Fd.....	\$121.70	(v) Bond Selection.....	SPF10.50
(v) First Intern'l Fd.....	\$121.70	(v) Brit Europe Sh.....	SPF10.50
(v) First Int'l Realty Secs.....	\$13.00	(v) Chuvovics.....	SPF4
(v) First Nat'l City Fund.....	\$35.50	(v) Pacific Invesc.....	SPF5.50
(v) First Nat'l Fd.....	\$35.50	(v) Safe Secur. Air Sh.....	SPF14.50
(v) Fleming Japan Fund.....	\$25.50	(v) Swiss Secur. & Est.....	SPF17.50
(v) Fleming Japan Fd.....	\$25.50	UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
(v) Formula Selection Fd.....	SPF0.50	(v) Asiaconts.....	DM16.25
(v) Fossilalia.....	\$5.50	(v) Eurobond.....	DM10.25
(v) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.).....	\$9.57	(v) Euroconts.....	DM10.25
(v) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.).....	\$9.57	(v) Euroconts.....	DM10.25
(v) Future Auspauls Fd.....	Am-52.72	(v) Euroconts.....	DM10.25
G.T. (BERNARD) LIMITED:		(v) Duites Cap. Inv. Fd.....	\$11.37
(v) Berry Int'l Fund.....	\$16.67	(v) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.....	\$3.25
(v) Bond Selection.....	\$25.57	(v) Western Secur. Fund.....	\$1,376.71
(v) G.T. Dollar Fund.....	\$5.61	(v) West. Proprietary N.Y.....	\$1,376.71
(v) Guardian Gr. Fd Int'l.....	\$1.73	(v) World Bond.....	\$4.75
(v) Haysman Hedges Rv.....	\$8.56	(v) Worldwide Securities.....	\$4.75
(v) J.C. Bond.....	\$30.52	(v) Worldw. Bogen.....	\$4.75
(v) Inland.....	\$25.50	OM:	Ex-dividend
(v) Interfund.....	\$25.50	(v) Int'l - New, N.A. - Not available	
(v) Internat'l S.A.....	\$119.20	BF - Belgian francs; LF - Luxemb	
(v) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey).....	\$25.51	francs; SP - Swiss francs;	
(v) Int'l Inc. Fund.....	\$25.51	DM - Deutsch Mark	
(v) Invest. Atlantique.....	\$7.94		
(v) Italamerica S.A. Fund.....	\$15.94		
(v) Italamerica S.A. Fd.....	\$15.94		
(v) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$19.42		
(v) Japan Selection Fund.....	\$19.42		
(v) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$19.42		
JARDINE FLEMING:			
(v) Jardine Japan Fund.....	\$4.57		
(v) Jardine World Fd.....	\$11.93		

PEANUTS



B.



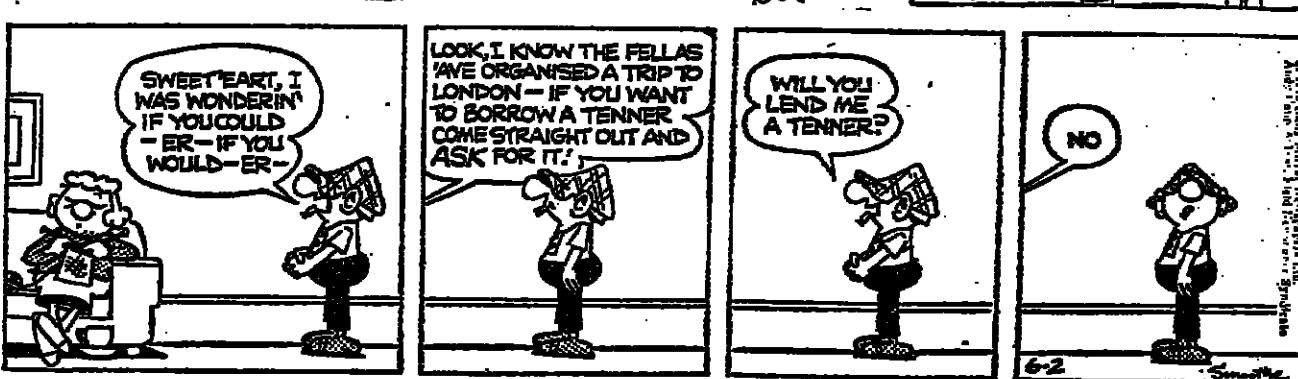
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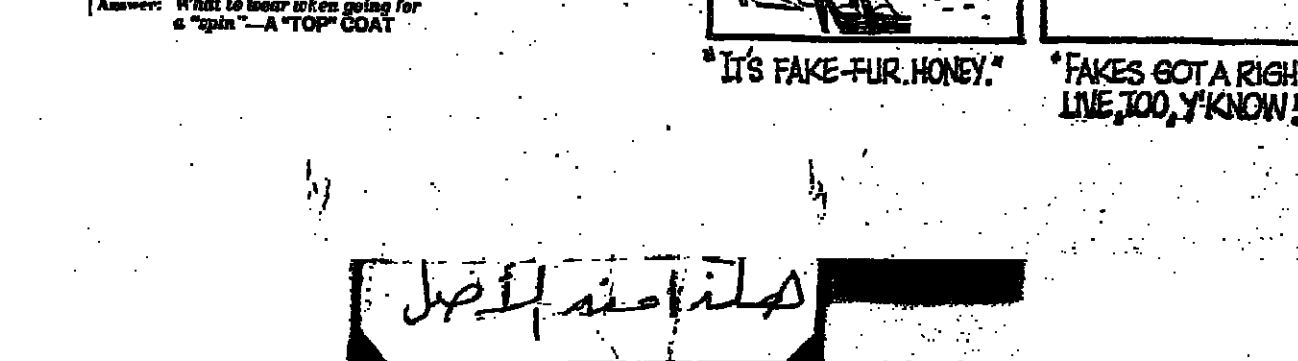
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BOOKS

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MYSTERY AND DETECTION

Editors-in-Chief Chris Steinbrunner and Otto Penz
McGraw-Hill, 448 pp. \$19.95.

Reviewed by P. D. James

WE are told by Dorothy Sayers that Lord Peter Wimsey was the author of a monograph entitled "The Murderer's Vademecum." In this remarkable encyclopedia we have an indispensable *vade-mecum*, if not for murderers, for all who write, publish and review mystery fiction. And most, of all perhaps, for the army of addicts who find in this singularly resilient and vigorous literary genre a release from boringly safe society in an increasingly hostile world. For the psychologists would have us believe, liberation from the subconscious traumas of vicarious guilt. Admittedly it isn't of a size to slip handily into the pocket but it's a handy size for the shelf. It certainly won't read undisturbed on the shelf, and the enjoyment discards.

Films and crime have been good for each other since the advent of cinema. The genre and the genre has enhanced the popularity of the other. The genre was natural, therefore, collaborators to wish to work together. Truhs has aimed to do this with a little of space, but one can willingly forgive the lack of the old movies with the sic reminder of former and changing fashions. The heroes have acquired hair, some of them had, some of them had hooftot after their must now by any human to be well into their

The joint editors, Chris Steinbrunn and Otto Preminger, have selected widely from the extensive literature of detective and mystery fiction to produce a compendium of over 2,000 articles, copiously illustrated and cross-referenced and covering not only novels and short stories but television, radio, films, the theater and comic strips.

The volume of crime and mystery writing is, of course, immense, much of it ephemeral. The inclusion of an author in an encyclopedia implies that his work has at least some claim to permanence, though the compilers of such an encyclopedia, seeking comprehensiveness, may include more readily than they reject. Even so, there has to be choice and here on the whole the editors have judiciously exercised it.

William Godwin is rightly given this due as the writer of the first detective story, but François Villon, whose influence on the French school in particular was great, surely deserves more than a scant four inches.

There are, too, the serendipity and the fiction of acquiring these esoteric lore about one fiction which have always to mystery lovers and, in England, correspond to the notion of a collection of cricketers, the mathematical, the fabled folklore of their game simple is not inapplicable to the mystery fiction, and rules which are less a formula than a generally accepted canon of what counts play, in this case the writer and the reader, then, are the players, "fascinating game," writes herolines, villains, detective plies and flents, in a variety bearing witness to the way of every age hold on their own, unaffected, despite the propaganda of the, and some of its admit the mystery novel is. They usually qualify presence of death by adding form in which we now and here perhaps lie in

However, one may quibble: the delights of such a compendium are endless for the aficionado—not least the pleasure of having one's judgment or prejudice confirmed, the partisan satisfaction of comparing the column lengths given to one's special favorites with that so unaccountably thought appropriate to lesser talents.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CHAD	AFTER	GUFF
HOPI	TORAH	OFOE
ELECTORATE	MAITA	
FESTAL	METAPHOR	
AXLE	ROMA	
PARTISAN	RESALE	

**ALLEN GIG SLAM
TOP GALLIGO LIE
ENES WEED SEWER
SENATE SETTLERS
VERA SWEET
FAVORITE ANVITS
OMAR CANDIDATES
RISE ALCAN TENT
DEED NEEDS ERIS**

BRIDGE

-By Alan Tr...

In losing to the Netherlands team, an American declarer was victimized by a brilliant defensive play during the World Team Olympiad. At both tables, South became the declarer in three no-trump and received a diamond lead. In the auction shown, one was a stop and artificial, and the rest of the auction followed natural lines.

Both declarers led a low club from dummy at the second trick, seeking to establish that suit. The American West won with the jack and continued with a low diamond. This Dutch declarer allowed East to win with the ten, and the suit was continued. West won with the king and immediately establishing his last diamond, but he had no time to cash it. South ducked a club to East's queen, and it was all over.

In the replay, the Dru made the key defensive putting up the club over second trick when the led from dummy. He o with the diamond by South correctly ducks West's fifth diamond established.

Before West led the round of diamonds, the was this:

NORTH
 ♠ J6
 ♥ AK53
 ♦ A
 ♣ A109764

WEST EAST (D)
 ♠ 103 ♠ K982
 ♥ J74 ♥ Q10983
 ♦ K9432 ♦ Q1087
 ♣ KJ5 ♣ Q2

SOUTH
 ♠ AQ754
 ♥ Q6
 ♦ QJ85
 ♣ 83

North and South were vulnerable. The Bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♠
Pass	1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠
Pass	2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond

West led the diamond
a misleading suit pro-
positional aimed at convincing
declarer that there was
entry on his left. This
no way to establish club
allowing West into the
South did not know
throw a heart from dummy
constructive club pick-
ing, and produced the
the third round to beat
tract with the last diamond.
If South had known the
plete layout, he could
found a way to nine
the disgraced position
would have had to throw
from dummy, forcing
give up his remaining club
a sub-lead to dummy.

